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USSR MILITARY PRESENCE IN SRV CONCERNS U.S.

0W220844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The United States has been concerned about the growing Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia, particularly in Vietnam, Deputy State Department Spokesman Alan Romberg said today.

"Vietnam depends overwhelmingly on the Soviet Union for military and economic assistance, in excess of 1 billion dollars per year, and in turn provided the Soviets an important facility for projecting Soviet military power into Southeast Asia," he said. The Soviet Union has been expanding its military capabilities at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam and giving essential military assistance to support Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea. He made this statement at a press briefing in reference to a WASHINGTON POST report today on the Soviet buildup in Southeast Asia.

During the past few years, the paper said, the Soviet Union deployed at least 135 SS20 medium-range missiles in its eastern part and stationed at least one-fourth of its submarine fleet in the Pacific.

As part of its military expansion in the region, the report said, the Soviet Union last month deployed at least nine TU16 "Badger" medium-range bombers at Cam Ranh Bay. That was the first time that the Soviets deployed there such offensive aircraft, following extensive fortification of Soviet air and naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and new regular basing there of Soviet submarines as well as surface and support ships, it said. The report said that also at Cam Ranh Bay are the two TU95s moved from Da Nang and two TU142 reconnaissance aircraft, and as many as several thousand Soviets may now be stationed at Cam Ranh Bay which is now believed to be a totally Soviet-run base in Vietnam.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

PENG CHONG VISITS JAPANESE DIET LEADERS

0W211350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- President Mutsuo Kimura and Vice President Noboru Agune, of the Japanese House of Councillors (Upper House), met here today with Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. The hosts and guest had cordial conversations.

Peng Chong arrived here yesterday for a stopover on his way home upon the conclusion of his visit to Mexico and Colombia. During the meeting, Peng Chong recalled his visit to Japan two years ago. He said the exchange of visits between the Chinese National People's Congress and the Japanese Diet has been instrumental in promoting the friendship between the two countries.

Mutsuo Kimura and Peng Chong shared the view that the Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last month has greatly enhanced Sino-Japanese amity. Kimura praised Hu Yaobang's speech at the Japanese Diet.

Mutsuo Kimura told Peng Chong that out of 60 Japanese orphans who returned to Japan not long ago in search of their kith and kin, 40 have succeeded. He said the orphans are grateful to their Chinese parents who have brought them up. He expressed thanks to the Chinese Government for its care and help to the Japanese orphans.

U.S. SAID TO SELL F-16A'S TO THAILAND

OW211018 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Bangkok, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters here last night that the United States had agreed in principle to sell sophisticated F-16A fighter planes to Thailand to help build up the country's defense. The foreign minister made the remarks upon his arrival here after a ten-day visit to the United States.

He said that during his visit in the U.S. he had held discussions with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar W. Weinberger on military cooperation between the two countries. He disclosed that he and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had held talks on international problems and the Kampuchean issue. The United States, he said, had promised to accept 2,700 Indochinese refugees per month, who have temporarily taken shelter in Thailand. The minister said that he was satisfied with the visit because the United States had also agreed to ease restrictions on imports of canned food and textiles from Thailand.

THAI OFFICIAL SAYS CGDK RESISTANCE FORCES STRONGER

OW220940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Bangkok, December 22 (XINHUA) -- A senior Thai official told reporters here yesterday that the anti-Vietnamese forces of the three parties under the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government (CGDK) are now stronger than ever before after years of fighting the Vietnamese.

Secretary-General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said that Vietnamese troops are expected to launch big offensives against the resistance forces during the current dry season in an attempt to minimize Vietnam's diplomatic setbacks at the 38th UN General Assembly.

During the last dry season, he added, the Kampuchean resistance forces had demonstrated their improved combat power by successfully pushing back large-scale offensives by the Vietnamese.

This display of strength encouraged the Kampuchean people and undermined speculations that the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government could not last for more than one year, Prasong said.

LI XIANNIAN GREETS BANGLADESH'S ERSHAD

BK201155 Beijing in Bengali to India and Bangladesh 1530 GMT 19 Dec 83

[15 December greetings message from PRC President Li Xiannian to Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad]

[Text] On behalf of the government and the people of China and on my own behalf, I extend to you our sincere greetings on your assumption of office as the president of Bangladesh. We hope that under your leadership the government and people of Bangladesh will achieve new successes in safeguarding the national independence and the development of the national economy. We wish for the progress and prosperity of Bangladesh, happiness and comfort of its people, and your good health. The friendship between China and Bangladesh will continue to (?expand).

SHIPPING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SRI LANKA

OW211944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Colombo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- China and Sri Lanka signed a shipping agreement here last night.

Under the agreement, which will be valid for one year, Chinese vessels will be used to carry part of the goods transported by ships belonging to the Sri Lanka Shipping Corporation to European countries including Britain. Repairing of Chinese vessels will be handled in the Colombo dockyard. Facilities will also be provided for Chinese ships at the port of Colombo.

A four-member Chinese shipping mission is now in Sri Lanka.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ VIEWS PRC ENSEMBLE

OW151844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Islamabad, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq watched the performance given by the Chinese oriental song and dance ensemble here this evening.

At the conclusion of the performance, the president mounted the stage to convey his warm congratulations and had a picture taken together with all members of the Chinese ensemble. He said: "The successful performance constitutes a manifestation of the friendship existing between Pakistan and China."

The Chinese oriental song and dance ensemble arrived in Pakistan on December 8. It has put on two performances, one in Karachi and the other in Lahore, and will give one more performance in Islamabad tomorrow before leaving for home on December 18.

HAO JIANXIU RETURNS FROM SPANISH PARTY CONGRESS

0W220122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, returned here by plane this morning after attending the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of Spain as the representative of the CPC.

She was met at the airport by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

NETHERLANDS HALTS SUBMARINE SALES TO TAIWAN

0W220315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- The government of the Netherlands has decided to refuse permits for the sale of four more submarines to Taiwan, according to reports reaching here today.

Dutch Economics Minister Gijs van Aardenne said in a letter to Parliament yesterday that the decision was taken after a special Cabinet meeting. Ministers met for three hours till midnight Tuesday and for a further two hours Wednesday before deciding to reject the deal. The Dutch Parliament earlier this week urged the government to take a decision before the Christmas recess that starts Friday.

The economics minister said in the letter that the previous government's 1981 approval of licenses to export two submarines to Taiwan was a one-shot decision. The Dutch reputation for political reliability would be damaged by the delivery of four additional vessels, he added. The government decision is to be debated today at a special parliamentary session.

REPORTAGE ON PLO EVACUATION FROM TRIPOLI

XINHUA Feature

OW211648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 21 Dec 83

["Feature: Another Stop on the Long Road Toward a Palestinian Homeland" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, December 20 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Kaiyuan) -- Over 4,000 PLO fighters and their families left this Lebanese city today aboard five Greek ships after a 47-day siege by "brothers and friends" split from their own ranks.

PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who left with his loyalists on the third of the five vessels, called the evacuation "just another stop on the long road toward a Palestinian homeland." He drove straight into the hold of the "Odysseas Elytis" in his bullet-proof jeep and immediately appeared among his followers on the top deck.

Speaking to XINHUA before his departure, senior PLO military leader Abu Jihad said that "though we have abandoned the front against the Israeli enemy, we will never cease our fight, particularly in the occupied areas, until our homeland is liberated."

Today, Tripoli resumed the lively clamor of a Mediterranean sea port, complete with the occasional traffic jam. From the city's southern entry to the northern part of the port, Lebanese police wearing special armbands kept the two conflicting sides strictly separate during the evacuation. The departing fighters were all wearing black-and-white Arab kerchiefs and neat olive-green uniforms which bear a half-length portrait of 'Arafat.

Seeing this correspondent on the point of taking his picture, a Palestinian guerrilla called over several children and posed them holding rifles in one hand and making the "V" for victory sign with the other. Pointing at the children, the fighter commented that "our revolution has to follow a long and tortuous course, so we should let them prepare for continued struggle."

Among the thousands of people gathered to bid farewell to the PLO fighters, this correspondent noticed the activity of five Palestinian school girls, confined to this embattled city to continue their studies. They ran up and down, helping the wounded off buses and shaking hands with the departing guerrillas in a poignant farewell. Just 14 months ago, a much more emotional withdrawal took place from Beirut when about 12,000 Palestinian fighters were evacuated to eight Arab countries after 88 days of bloody fighting with Israeli forces.

Unfortunately, a distressing split has taken place within the ranks of the Palestinian movement at a time when the Palestinian cause badly needs unity within its own ranks and the support of its Arab brothers.

In an attempt to block the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Tripoli, Israeli gunboats have repeatedly shelled the coastal positions of 'Arafat's troops. Former Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon actually made the statement that 'Arafat should not be allowed "to leave Tripoli alive," implying that the present Israeli authorities should finish the job that he failed to accomplish in Beirut last year.

However, deeply committed to the struggle for their homeland, the Palestinians have won the support of people all over the world. The successful evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Tripoli is another proof that Israeli plots have failed.

RENMIN RIBAO Comments

HK220957 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "The Palestinian Revolutionary Cause Will Continue To Forge Ahead"]

[Text] After 2 months of arduous and bitter struggles, 'Arafat, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PLO, and 4,000 Al Fatah fighters finally withdrew from Tripoli in safety. This is another strategic transfer of the Palestinian army since its main force withdrew from Beirut last year. As pointed out by 'Arafat, the struggle of the Palestinian people will now enter a new stage.

The heroic struggle carried on in Tripoli by 'Arafat and his PLO army has won the unanimous support of the majority of Arab and other countries and people upholding justice. The safe withdrawal from Tripoli of 'Arafat and the PLO army supporting him has smashed the blockade and interception of the aggressive Israeli army and the evil plot of the Israeli authorities in their attempt to make use of internal killing within the PLO to eliminate the Palestinian revolution, and has preserved the effective strength of the PLO. This is a great victory for the Palestinian liberation cause.

The most profound lesson to people from the Tripoli incident is that unity is the most important guarantee for all national liberation causes. The withdrawal of the PLO's main force from Beirut was a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. However, the current withdrawal of the PLO troops from Tripoli is the result of the internal strife in the PLO. Nonetheless, no matter what the dispute is, Israel will never favor those people who oppose 'Arafat or stop eliminating them. If they have one enemy in common and one aim in recovering the homes of the Palestinian people, then why is it impossible for the Palestinian people to eliminate their dispute through peaceful consultation, to unite and deal with the enemy as a joint force? To split because of differences of opinion and even to weaken the revolutionary forces will only be favorable to Israel, not the Palestinian revolutionary cause. This is shunned by all those who have national self-dignity and a sense of responsibility in saving their nationalities on their own. The Tripoli incident has once again taught the Palestinian and Arab people a lesson, written in blood, on how necessary and urgent it is to unite and fight in coalition!

All revolutionary roads are full of zigzags. The Palestinian revolutionary cause has developed and been strengthened in arduous struggles, having gone through numerous dangerous situations and perils. With the withdrawal of the PLO army from Tripoli, the political and military struggles of the PLO will be in a transitional difficult time. Nevertheless, the will of several million Palestinian people demanding the restoration of their national right is not to be eliminated. The PLO will certainly hold aloft the banner of the Palestinian revolutionary cause and continue to march forward. As always, the Chinese people will continue to give resolute support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people. We firmly believe that under the leadership of Chairman 'Arafat, the PLO will meet new battles with indomitable spirit.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EGYPT TO SIGN ACCORD

0W220810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here this morning for Egypt for a visit and to sign a trade protocol between the Chinese and Egyptian Governments for 1984.

NEW INTEREST-FREE LOAN GRANTED TO KENYA

0W171144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Nairobi, December 16 (XINHUA) -- China will give Kenya an additional interest-free loan of RMB 15 million yuan (about 7.5 million U.S. dollars) in addition to the RMB 70 million yuan (about 35 million U.S. dollars) agreed upon in 1980.

The loan is provided in a supplementary agreement signed here today by Li Qing, head of a Chinese Government delegation and minister of communications, and Kenyan Minister of Finance George Saitoti.

The supplementary agreement was agreed upon in principle during Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's state visit to Kenya last January. The loan will be used in the construction of the international-standard Kenya national sports complex in Nairobi.

MEDICAL TEAM TO BE SENT TO ZIMBABWE

0W201808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Harare, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwe and China signed a protocol here today under which China will send a medical team to work in Zimbabwe.

Acting Minister of Health Kumbirai Kangai and Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Chu Qiyuan signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

According to the Chinese ambassador, the 14-member medical team will work together with their Zimbabwean colleagues.

SENEGAL PRESENTS AWARDS TO PRC MEDICAL TEAM

0W170752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Dakar, December 16 (XINHUA) -- The Senegalese Government today awarded medals to the Chinese medical team in Senegal. Lin Pinjie, the team leader, was awarded the "National Order of Lion" and 16 other medical workers were also given medals.

On behalf of the Senegalese president, Minister of Civil Service, Employment and Labor Andre Sonko presided over the ceremony. He said the medals are a great compensation for the Chinese doctors' quality work here and the exemplary cooperation in public health between the two countries.

The minister said the Chinese medical team has made effective contributions to the development of Senegal's public health. He continued that the fourth Chinese medical team which came to Ziguinchor, capital of Casamance, in December 1981 has done a lot of work and that the local government and people are pleased with their services. The fifth Chinese medical team has arrived here to replace the fourth medical team.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS CENTRAL AMERICA IN 1983

HK210940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 83 p 7

["Year-End Roundup" by Lan Caiji and Liu Xiaolu: "A Year of Dramatic Turmoil in Central America"]

[Text] The year 1983 was one of dramatic turmoil in Central America. The struggles between various internal political forces and the opportunistic intervention by external forces resulted in daily deterioration in the regional conflict, which became a "hot spot" drawing the attention of the whole world in the current international tension.

During the year, the nationalist democratic movement developed to some extent in the countries of Central America, while their internal contradictions continually deepened. The forces in El Salvador fighting for democracy and demanding social reform gradually expanded; and the civil war between the guerrillas and the government Army, which has gone on for many years, escalated further. The antidictatorship tide in Guatemala rose and fell by turns, while splits occurred in the ruling clique, and there were frequent coups. In Nicaragua, the overthrown reactionary forces staged a counterattack in the north, while internal opposition groups attacked in the south, and as a result armed border clashes took place with neighboring Costa Rica and Honduras. The two superpowers engaged in fierce contention amid this turmoil. The Soviet Union vigorously penetrated and expanded its influence by shipping arms and dispatching personnel, in a bid to stretch out its hands into Central America. The United States applied a variety of military, political, and economic measures in a great attempt to eliminate penetration by Soviet forces and to curb the strong aspirations of the people of the region in demanding democracy and social reform, in order to preserve traditional U.S. interests there. The clash between the two superpowers added to the tension in the region.

The first outstanding feature of Central American developments this year is that the United States has greatly stepped up its intervention in the region. The United States has continually stepped up its military activities in Central America and the Caribbean, and has successively dispatched powerful fleets and large forces to hold prolonged military exercises. Its aims in flaunting its military power in this way are, first, to intimidate the forces struggling for democracy and, second, to serve as a warning to its opponents. After a coup detrimental to U.S. interests occurred in Grenada in the eastern Caribbean, the United States brazenly launched a direct armed invasion of the country. After this had succeeded in its aims, the U.S. President openly proclaimed: "When our national security is involved ... we will take all necessary measures to preserve our security." The United States then proceeded to use its remaining strength to make military threats against Nicaragua. This was obviously a case of punishing someone as a warning to others.

The second outstanding feature is that the United States has greatly stepped up military aid for the governments of El Salvador and Honduras and has also subsidized the anti-government armed forces in Nicaragua. Apart from that, the United States has set up a training center in Honduras and expanded its military bases, in a bid to maintain a long-term military presence there. This U.S. policy of military intervention has been opposed by many Americans as well as being condemned by world opinion. In order to ease domestic and external pressure, the United States announced in mid-year that it was setting up a bipartisan committee headed by former Secretary of State Kissinger to look into and formulate a "long-term policy" on Central America.

It also dispatched Special Envoy Stone on diplomatic missions in Central America. However, these diplomatic measures are backed by military power; they are only aimed at concealing the true nature of military intervention, and hence cannot resolve the complex problems of Central America.

The hard-line policy of the Reagan administration is also a continuation and development of the policy that the United States has long pursued in Central America. All past U.S. administrations have regarded this strategically significant region as America's backyard and as its traditional sphere of influence. The evergrowing nationalist democratic movement in the countries of Central America is naturally regarded by the U.S. ruling clique as a "threat" to U.S. "security and prosperity." And the fact that the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the turmoil in Central America to intensify its penetration in the region is all the more intolerable to the United States. Hence, when the situation is developing in a way more and more disadvantageous for the United States, the Reagan administration has not hesitated to resort to direct military intervention to put out the "brush fire" in its "backyard."

In the face of the complex situation in Central America, the countries and peoples of Latin America have universally demanded that the conflict in the region be solved by the peoples of the region themselves, without foreign intervention, and are opposed to bringing the problems of the region into the orbit of superpower rivalry. The emergence of the Contadora Group and its efforts over the past year to achieve peace in Central America represent a concentrated expression of this just demand. This is another important trend in the current Central American situation.

At the beginning of this year, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, the four countries of the Contadora Group, proposed that "it is essential to eliminate the factors causing heightened conflict in Central America." Afterwards, in the "Cancun declaration on peace in Central America," the heads of the four countries went further by proposing the principled stand of nonintervention, self-determination, equality of sovereignty between states, and solution of disputes by peaceful means. As a result of their efforts, the four countries and five Central American countries reached an agreement on the basic measures to be adopted to stabilize the region. The peace efforts of the Contadora Group have been praised by peace-loving peoples throughout the world, and have gained initial welcome results.

Under pressure from world opinion, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have had no alternative but to express verbal support for the Contadora Group, but they are still in fact going their own way in their actual deeds. As a result the efforts of the Contadora Group to bring about a peaceful solution to Central American problems have encountered all kinds of obstacles and difficulties.

The fierce turmoil in Central America seriously threatens peace in the region and the world. The key to whether the situation there can ease next year lies in whether foreign intervention can be eliminated and whether the peoples of the region are allowed to solve their problems themselves.

PENG CHONG-LED DELEGATION RETURNS TO BEIJING

0W211556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, returned here this evening after friendly visits to Mexico and Colombia.

Greeting them at the airport were Wang Renzhong and Wang Hanbin, vice-chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Mexican Ambassador to China Eugenio Anguiano and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Colombian Embassy here Enrique Posada.

VENEZUELA'S LUSINCHI URGES CLOSER TIES

OW211556 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Caracas, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Venezuelan President-elect Jaime Lusinchi expressed the hope today that Venezuela and China would further their friendly relations.

Speaking to Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Wang Jiechen here, Lusinchi pointed out that the development of the two countries' ties not only conforms with the interests of the two peoples but also benefits the development of the global situation. The president-elect described the present Sino-Venezuelan relations as "good," but stressed the hope that their political, cultural and particularly economic relations should be strengthened.

On the situation in Central America Lusinchi said that interference in the region by some big powers is not appropriate. He reaffirmed Venezuela's policy of strengthening the role of the Contadora Group and said that the country would continue to strive for peace in Central America.

AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANTIGUA, BARBUDA

OW151843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on economic assistance has been signed recently in St. John's by China and Antigua and Barbuda, according to a report reaching here. According to the protocol signed on December 13 at the end of a nine-day visit of a Chinese economic and technical study team, the Chinese Government will send technical personnel to work in an agricultural project and a chemical laboratory in Antigua and Barbuda. China will also provide machinery and school supplies for that country.

ZHU MUZHI MEETS MEXICAN WRITERS DELEGATION

OW151743 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi met here today with President of the Mexican Writers' Association Jose Maria Fernandez Unsain and his wife and daughter. The Mexican guests, who arrived in Beijing on Monday at the invitation of the China Pen Center, were honored at a dinner that evening hosted by Cao Yu, vice-president of the center and noted playwright, and his wife. They also talked with Chinese writers and artists and visited places of historic interest. They will leave Beijing for Shanghai and Suzhou on Saturday.

TWO-MAN STUDY GROUP DEPARTS FOR SOUTH POLE

OW191612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Santiago, December 19 (XINHUA) -- A two-man study group of China left here for the South Pole today. The group, on an invitation of the Chilean Government, will arrive in South Shetland Islands to carry out one-month long scientific study on plants and seismic sea wave in the South Pole. This is the third trip of a Chinese study group to the South Pole. The first two ones were in 1981 and 1982 on meteorology and marine life in the area.

WEN ZHAI BAO ON WORRIES ABOUT RECTIFICATION

HK211228 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 114, 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Report on article in issue No 23 of BAN YUE TAN: "It Is Not the Case That 'It Has Come Again'"]

[Text] The broad masses of party members are full of confidence in the current party rectification and in the future of the party and the country. Nevertheless, a small number of comrades still have doubts and misgivings and they have asked in anxiety: "Has it come again?" They worry that the "party rectification and anti-rightist movement" which took place in 1957 will recur and they worry that the kind of "political movement" in which ruthless struggle was waged, merciless blows were dealt, and everybody worried about his own safety will appear again. These worries are groundless. The first reason is that our party has correctly summed up past experience and lessons and has drawn correct conclusions from them regarding how to handle various relations within the party and among the people and how to unfold ideological struggle.

The second reason is that all party members and people throughout the country suffered a lot in the turmoils of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and what happened remains fresh in their memories.

The third reason is that the decision on party rectification formulated at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has clearly stated the tasks, policies, steps, and methods for party rectification. The "decision" pays attention to guarding against carrying out party rectification in a perfunctory manner as well as against the past practice of ruthless struggle and merciless blows.

Unfolding party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution are by no means the "coming again" of such movements which "made people suffer." They are for restoring the party's ideological education and the party's fine tradition of carrying out criticism and self-criticism.

ZHAO JIANMIN ON LEADERS AS RECTIFICATION MODELS

HK211103 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 83 p 5

["Written statement" by Zhao Jianmin at forum of veteran comrades in Beijing, sponsored by RENMIN RIBAO: "Leaders Setting a Good Example Is the Key To Avoiding Carrying Out Party Rectification in a Perfunctory Manner" -- date not given]

[Text] The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" points out: "The present party rectification will be carried out according to the following steps: It will proceed from the central level to the grassroots organizations, and from the top downward by stages and in groups. Rectification of the party organization of each unit should also proceed from the town downward in the order of the leading bodies, leading cadres, and ordinary party members." Leading cadres setting an example has always been the fine tradition of our party. The masses say: "It would be better for you to set a good example rather than shout yourselves hoarse." This remark is quite true. The decision on party rectification underlined that the party rectification should proceed from top to bottom and that leaders should set a good example, and also set clear and specific demands on leading cadres. This is, as I see it, one of the keys to ensuring that the party rectification will not proceed perfunctorily. Leaders should set a good example mainly in the following ways:

1. They should take the lead in studying party rectification documents well and taking a correct attitude toward party rectification.

The party rectification documents provided by the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification under the CPC Central Committee, such as "Essential Readings for Party Members," "A Concise Edition of Important Documents Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee," and "Comrade Mao Zedong on the Party's Work Style and Party Organization," are our party's application and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical stage, the programmatic documents for us to carry out party building and socialist modernization, and an important ideological weapon for carrying out party rectification. The leading party cadres at all levels shoulder particularly important responsibilities in the political life of the party and the state and in the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. The decision on party rectification expressly put forth requirements for the leading bodies of party organizations in all localities and units to lead the party rectification. Therefore, as leading party cadres, they should, first of all, seriously study the party rectification documents, have a clear idea of the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods of this party rectification, and thoroughly understand the essence of documents, so as to maintain unity with the decision on party rectification in ideology and understanding. Only in this way can they use the spirit of the documents to unify the thinking of the broad masses of party members and cadres, correct their attitude toward the party rectification, and fulfill the tasks for this great party rectification. On no account should they relax their efforts to study on the pretext of being busy in work and carry out the party rectification after a fashion by relying on some of their old experiences which are already out of tune with the requirements of the present situation and by rigidly sticking to outdated regulations and restrictions, because this will result in perfunctoriness in the work of rectifying the party organizations and even lead the party rectification astray.

2. They should take the lead in conducting criticism and self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism are an effective method of solving contradictions within the party, one of the party's fine traditions, and one of the indications for distinguishing the Marxist-Leninist parties from other parties. One important expression of the serious damage the 10 years of turmoil brought to our party was that the party's democratic centralism was wrecked and criticism and self-criticism could not be carried out in a serious manner. In criticizing one's superiors, one was afraid of being dismissed from office; in criticizing comrades at the same level, one was afraid of hurting one's good relationship with them; and in criticizing one's subordinates, one was afraid of hurting one's good relationship with them; and in criticizing one's subordinates, one was afraid of losing their support. This attitude undermined the fighting power of the party and helped the corrosive influence of bourgeois vulgar ways to make inroads in the body of the party. To prevent the party rectification from proceeding perfunctorily, leading cadres at various levels should be ready to concentrate their efforts on criticism and self-criticism and to set a good example. They should be strict in analyzing themselves and courageous in making sincere, profound, and realistic examination and self-criticism of their shortcomings and mistakes and do it in a thoroughgoing and not evasive manner; and they should also take the same attitude toward others' shortcomings and mistakes. They should criticize others' shortcomings and mistakes in a straightforward manner and not allow them to pass uncriticized and, while doing so, they should keep to the truth and not spare the feelings of those who are criticized. Moreover, they should make the concrete contents and results of criticism and self-criticism known to their subordinates, modestly and sincerely heed the opinions of the masses of people, and ensure they do not retaliate against those who have made criticisms and do not make things hard for anybody by abusing their powers. As for the shortcomings and mistakes rightly pointed out by the masses, leading cadres at various levels should correct them in the course of making self-criticism of them, rather than saying one thing and meaning another and saying much but doing little. When the masses see the actual results of the party rectification, their confidence in the success of the party rectification will increase. As far as the problems strongly criticized among the masses of a specific unit are concerned, leading cadres must dare to tackle hard and difficult cases, press forward in the face of difficulties, and be ready to make breakthroughs and assault fortified positions successfully.

3. They should take the lead in weeding out "people of three categories." Purifying the party organizations is a major purpose of the present party rectification. To weed out "people of three categories" is of crucial importance in our efforts to purify the party organizations. A hidden peril and the source of disaster, "people of three categories" constitute a most dangerous political force. Once the political climate is good for them, they are bound to make trouble. The "people of three categories" who have sneaked into the ranks of leading party cadres are more dangerous than those who have sneaked into the ranks of ordinary party members and cadres. With the "people of three categories" who have sneaked into the ranks of leading party cadres being weeded out, it will be easier to weed out the "people of three categories" who have sneaked into the ranks of ordinary party members and cadres. Our failure to weed out the "people of three categories" among party members has, as often as not, connections with the efforts of some party cadres or leading cadres to shield them.

The "Great Cultural Revolution" was a specific historical stage. It is necessary to analyze the mistakes committed by party members under this specific condition. Some party members made mistakes out of their confidence in the leader and in response to the party's calls and the requirements of the articles carried in the newspapers and documents issued at that time. Their mistakes belonged by and large to the question of understanding. Well aware of the mistakes in the decisions made by the then central authorities, some party members had to carry them out under the then existing circumstances, thus causing mistakes on their part. These mistakes were those of a general character. Some party members knowingly violated the law and party discipline and even did evil deeds in a creative way, such as trumping up charges against, framing and persecuting, ruthlessly struggling against, and mercilessly attacking veteran cadres and revolutionary comrades and hounding people to death. Their deeds resulted in serious consequences. All this cannot be described as mistakes committed at a specific historical stage. Otherwise, "people of three categories" will manage to pass the test of this party rectification and become a peril doing infinite harm to the party and the people.

The "Great Cultural Revolution" involved the masses in their hundreds of millions. The number of people committing mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" was quite big. Therefore, in handling the questions in this aspect, we must be serious and prudent and pay close attention to the party policy instead of being boundlessly lenient. If we protect "people of three categories" and those who made serious mistakes under the excuse of laying stress on the party policy, this will mean, in actuality, violating the party policy.

In his speech delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, comrade Chen Yun touched on the "advisers" of "people of three categories." The majority of the people are quite familiar with the "people of three categories" appearing on the stage but they know little about the "advisers" of "people of three categories" who act behind the scenes. However, when the "four pests" ran wild, they officered advice and suggestions, stirred up trouble and created splits, schemed to frame up innocent persons, and thus committed grave crimes. At present, they are very good at pretending to be quite "active and obedient" and also very "capable." Some of our leading cadres appreciate them highly and they are therefore apt of stay hidden. As leading cadres, they should not take these "advisers" lightly and be softhearted toward them. By no means should they let off these time bombs.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," people were invariably divided into two factions in political understanding. Hence emerged the question of factionalism. Some leading cadres use their faction in approaching the work of weeding out "people of three categories" and they only weed out the "people of three categories" existing in their opposing faction and are not keen on weeding out the "people of three categories" existing in the faction which they supported during the "Great Cultural Revolution." As leading cadres, they should pay particular attention to the fact that the work of weeding out "people of three categories" is bound to be impeded by factionalism.

Through the study in this party rectification, we must raise our understanding, enhance party spirit, eliminate factionalism, and do a resolute and prudent job in the work of weeding out "people of three categories."

Our party has undergone 62 years of struggle and gone through the trials of various hardships and difficulties. Historically, we have successful experience in party rectification. Compared with the previous party rectifications, the number of party members involved in this party rectification is bigger, its tasks more important, its significance greater, and its influence more far-reaching. I believe that under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and through the concerted efforts of the comrades of the whole party, we can attain the goal of party rectification, help raise significantly the Marxist-Leninist level of our party, and vigorously push the building of ideology, work style, and organization of the party further forward, and that the splendid image of our party during the war years and during the initial post liberation period will certainly return to the hearts of the people throughout the country.

WEN ZHAI BAO DISCUSSES 'LITERATURE OF COUNTERIDEOLOGY'

HK220338 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 114, 9 Dec 83 p 5

[Report: "Do Not Indiscriminately Apply the Concept of "Literature of Counterideology" [fan si wen xue 0646 1835 2429 1331]"]

[Text] In recent years, the works which portray social life, such as the "Cultural Revolution," the "anti-rightist struggle," the "great leap forward," and the educated youths going to and working in the rural or mountain areas, have been frequently described in quite a few literary commentaries as "counterideology toward China's socialist history." And some have simply called this kind of work "literature of counterideology," holding that "counterideology" is "an act of reconsidering or sublating on a higher stage what has been experienced." Consequently, WEN XUE BAO (LITERARY JOURNAL) carried on 11 November an article by He Xixiang, calling for a clear understanding of the implication of "counterideology" or "literature of counterideology."

The article pointed out: The original meaning of "counterideology," which is a Western philosophical concept, refers to the explanation of human cognitive activities from the idealist point of view. John Locke called the observation of the inner world of psychic happenings the introspective experience, which was his understanding of "counterideology." Immanuel Kant called aesthetic judgement "counterideological judgement." Hegel held that "counterideology" was repeated considerations of the ideology itself, namely, the self-movement of ideology. Marx pointed out: In the philosophy of the Hegel school of thought, "alienation" is also a "provision [gui ding 6016 1353] of counterideology." He attributed "counterideology" to the philosophical category of idealism.

Therefore, we have no reason to explain "counterideology" willfully or to apply it indiscriminately in our socialist literary commentary. This is because the target of "counterideology" in old philosophy is the thought or conscience itself while the target of reflection in the works which describe the history of socialist society is the objective life itself. There is an essential difference between idealism and materialism in their targets. If we describe the works reflecting socialist life as "literature of counterideology," we have undoubtedly treated the materialist theory of reflection with irreverence. Just as we should not regard "concept" as what Plato and Hegel called "notion" [li nian 3810 1819], which is a terminology of objective idealism, we should never equate "reflection" with idealistic "counterideology."

Last, the author suggests that the term "counterideology" or "literature of counterideology" not be applied indiscriminately in literary commentary so as not to confuse one thing with another and degenerate into idealism.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'UNITY OF THINKING' WITHIN PARTY

HK220504 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 83 p 5

["Written" statement by Cheng Zihua at Beijing forum of veteran comrades, sponsored by RENMIN RIBAO: "Seek Unity of Thinking on the Basis of the Party's Line" -- date not given]

[Text] To seek unity of thinking is a major task in our party rectification.

Correct understanding and united thinking are our foundation to work out and execute the party's correct line. Proceeding from the entire history of our party, the basic condition for striving for victories in democratic revolution, socialist revolution, and in socialist construction is to maintain a high level of ideological and political unity. We have a lot of experience as well as bitter lessons in this respect. In this party rectification, we must seek unity of thinking of all comrades in the party, particularly the leading cadres, on the basis of the party's correct line.

In our party history, the "left" adventurist line of Wang Ming occupied a dominant position during the period from 1931 to 1934. The source of Wang Ming's erroneous line was subjectivism. Wang Ming divorced himself from reality, made subjective assumptions, and regarded himself as wiser than the CPC Central Committee. As a result, he formulated a political line of "left" adventurism. On the organizational line, he took the erroneous methods of harsh struggle and merciless blows to deal with comrades who disagreed on this line, causing serious damage to the revolutionary cause. Due to the intense war and changes in the situation at that time, we did not completely get rid of the "left" erroneous thinking within the party.

After the war of resistance against Japan, there were a large number of new party members who were from the petit bourgeois and who had not yet undergone ideological remolding. Therefore, the ideology was not pure and unhealthy practices occurred in the party. Before the Yanan rectification movement, the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong first paid close attention to solving ideological problems within the party. Comrade Mao Zedong wrote some philosophical work, such as "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," and so on. He also made some important reports, such as "Reform Our Study." He educated the comrades of the whole party in materialism and dialectics and advocated the style of study of integrating theory with practice, laying the ideological foundation for rectification. During the rectification movement, the CPC Central Committee emphatically stressed the study of rectification documents, and got rid of Wang Ming's political line. Hence, the party achieved unprecedented unity, and a vigorous scene of developing by leaps and bounds emerged in the revolutionary cause. The party strived for victories in the war of resistance against Japan, the liberation war, overthrowing the rule of the KMT, and the new democratic revolution. Of course, the Yanan rectification movement also had shortcomings, which occurred mainly at the later stage, when Kang Sheng erroneously launched the "salvage" movement, and struck blows at many good comrades. However, this mistake was quickly checked and rectified by Comrade Mao Zedong.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has first carried out ideological discussion that practice is the only criterion for judging truth, has rectified the mistakes of the "two whatevers," and has urged us to completely and precisely understand Mao Zedong Thought. After solving problems on the ideological line, the CPC Central Committee formulated a series of line, principles, and policies, rectified the "leftist" mistakes while opposing the rightist mistakes, and achieved stability and unity. All these suit the requirements for socialist modernization, and have been proved correct, and the party members and the broad masses of people fully support them. Every party member, particularly the party's leading cadres, must resolutely and conscientiously implement them.

However, because the pernicious influence left over from the 10 years of turmoil has not been eliminated, the level of receiving ideological education is not popular within the party, and because of the erosion of bourgeois thinking and the vestiges of feudalist thinking, many serious problems still exist in our party: they are unhealthy party work work style, impure party organization, lax discipline, and pollution in ideology. In order to straighten out these problems, we must first pay close attention to the problem of ideological understanding, and solve the issue of making the party overall keep in line ideologically and politically with the CPC Central Committee.

For example, we must reach conscientious understanding in eliminating the "people of three categories." The "people of three categories" is an ambitious political power though some of them look honest in appearance. Once the condition is suitable after some years, they will stir up trouble. When I was working in a country direct election at selected points in 1980, I heard some "people of three categories" shouting. They said that they were softhearted after rectifying the "old fellows" in those years, and now they had to honor their votes. Obviously, they were trying to stage a comeback! Therefore, we must purge [qing chu 3237 7110] the "people of three categories" from the party. The weeding out [qing li 3237 3810] of the "people of three categories" is different from opposing the mountain-stronghold mentality in the Yanan rectification movement. Opposing the mountain-stronghold mentality was to solve the problem of party unity, whereas the weeding out of the "people of three categories" is an issue of purifying the party organization and stemming the bane.

We must conscientiously rectify the erroneous "leftist" and rightist tendencies. These two erroneous tendencies are incompatible to the nature and guiding principle of the party as well as the historical mission shouldered by the party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have emphatically eliminated the mistakes of the "left," and pushed forward various tasks. We must continue to carry out this work. The main task on our present ideological front is to oppose the right. We must pay attention to criticizing and rectifying the tendency of bourgeois liberalization and eliminating spiritual pollution.

Some comrades in the party are propagating their viewpoint that "alienation" occurs in socialism. They even use their viewpoint of getting rid of the so-called alienation to explain reform. The essence of this viewpoint is to take a skeptical attitude toward the four basic principles, and to shake people's confidence in socialism and communism.

Regarding these problems of spiritual pollution, we must continue to conscientiously and carefully grasp them well. We must heighten the understanding and consciousness of Marxism-Leninism among all comrades in the party, and boost the unwavering faith in communism. If we do not solve the problem of spiritual pollution, we cannot achieve stability and unity, nor can we achieve socialist modernization.

When we settle the problem of ideological understanding within the party, we must act according to the principle of democratic centralism. We must fully develop democracy, and listen to the opinions of various people within and outside the party. Regarding those comrades who have made mistakes, we must adopt the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, curing the sickness to save the patient, straightening out one's thinking, and unifying all comrades," so that we shall not carry out superficial party rectification.

We must, and all these veteran party members and veteran comrades must give full play to the party rectification. We have to carry out criticism and self-criticism, never let the party and people down, and strive to make the party rectification a strong core that guides socialist modernization.

BO YIBO, OTHERS COMMENTS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW220631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1339 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- Remarks made by leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee's party rectification guidance committee at a meeting of the first group of liaison personnel.

Note by the office of the CPC Central Committee's party rectification guidance committee: At a meeting on 26 November 1983, attended by the first group of liaison personnel, Comrade Bo Yibo, executive vice chairman; Comrade Hu Qili, vice chairman; and Comrade Song Reqiong, adviser of the CPC Central Committee's party rectification guidance committee, made important speeches on some issues concerning party rectification. The following is a summary of the main points of their remarks at that meeting. [end of note]

1. Earnestly Study the Documents on Party Rectification

Doing a good job in studying the documents on party rectification is the foundation of making party rectification a success. To prevent perfunctoriness in party rectification, the documents must first of all not be studied in a perfunctory manner. The documents on party rectification that must be studied at present are the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Study can resolve certain questions regarding party members' thinking and understanding. Everybody endorses party rectification and eradication of spiritual pollution, but we must realize that the current party rectification is launched at a time that follows a decade of internal turmoil. People have all kinds of different views about party rectification. They ask such questions as how the party is going to be rectified and how spiritual pollution is going to be eradicated? In the course of party rectification, all sorts of ideas and all kinds of people, from the "left" as well as from the right, will emerge to interfere in projects; this problem must be resolved by studying the documents on party rectification. Lenin said: "By taking one little step, a seemingly little step in the same direction, truth could become a mistake." For example, in weeding out and expelling the "three types of persons," if we would punish those comrades who have committed common mistakes, the situation would certainly turn into chaos." The same holds true in eradicating spiritual pollution.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping described spiritual pollution as essentially "the propagation of all kinds of corrupt and declining ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and the spreading of distrust in the socialist and communist cause and the leadership of the Communist Party," including the propagation of the ideas of "alienation in socialism" and bourgeois humanism and the spreading of pornographic, obscene and dirty materials that poison people's minds, especially those of young people. What is noteworthy at present is: Certain people have extended the eradication of spiritual pollution to normal life and have come to consider wearing high-heeled shoes, having a permanent wave, wearing fashionable clothing, growing flowers and other things that beautify our life as spiritual pollution. This is incorrect. We should not confuse spiritual pollution with improvement of material and cultural life, much less allow it to overly interfere with different living habits. During the "Cultural Revolution," wearing pigtails was considered a bourgeois lifestyle and those who wore pigtails were forced to cut them off.

Some other comrades have considered certain theoretical questions put forward in the course of experimenting with economic reform as spiritual pollution. If we publicized these people's viewpoint in the rural areas, they would create serious consequences. Having noticed this issue, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee reminded the departments concerned that they must do publicity work accurately and in the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

That is why RENMIN RIBAO recently carried several articles on the need to draw a clear line of demarcation in applying policies, and why ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO carried an editorial entitled, "Pollution Must Be Eradicated, Life Must Be Beautified." People who have read this editorial will instantly understand that, unlike the "Cultural Revolution," eradication of spiritual pollution does not mean "sweeping away everything;" rather, it eradicates what should be eradicated, preserves what should be preserved, and promotes what should be promoted.

Furthermore, why can't criticism and self-criticism be promoted among the people? This also has something to do with the "Cultural Revolution." Dominated by the erroneous "left" ideology in those days, nobody could afford making a mistake, because whoever did so would have his "dog head crushed" and would "never be able to stand up again for the rest of his life." For this reason, nobody could afford to admit making mistakes, nor afford to criticize himself. The current party rectification must be strictly distinguished from the policies and slogans used in that decade of turmoil. By leading the people to study the documents on party rectification, we should free them from worries and from being disturbed by a farrago of misconceptions.

The task of eradicating spiritual pollution has just started. Among theoretical and literary and art circles, some people still do not fully understand the meaning of this task and some people still resist it. As far as the broad masses of cadres and people are concerned, it will require a long time of study and education before they can understand, from a theoretical viewpoint, the erroneous idea of humanism, the erroneous theory of human nature of the bourgeoisie and so-called "alienation in socialism," and before they are able to distinguish right from wrong. If we fail to adhere to the right course, it is possible that none of the problems that need to be resolved will be resolved and that none of the real ideological problems that need to be dealt with will be dealt with, even though our work may seem to be exciting. In such a case, eradication of spiritual pollution and party rectification are carried out perfunctorily. Therefore, after you have returned to your posts, you must properly lead the study of the documents on party rectification so that the guidelines of the documents on party rectification so that the guidelines of the documents of the Central Committee on party rectification and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun will truly become powerful weapons for unifying the thinking of the broad masses of party members and party member-cadres.

2. Pay Attention to the Building of Leading Groups

The way a leading group is build is an important indication of the result of party rectification. After you have returned to your posts, you will encounter many problems. Although we cannot possibly take care of all the matters relating to local branches and solve all their problems, it is fully possible for us to have a clear account of the problems concerning the members of the leading groups. At the same time, we must pay attention to discovering and training the third echelon. This is an important matter which concerns whether the current party rectification can be successfully carried out. You must pay attention to these problems and do your work more meticulously and thoroughly. By no means should you stop after having gained some knowledge about what you are doing.

3. It Is Necessary To Combine Party Rectification With Economic and Other Work and See to It That They Promote Each Other

The work of party rectification differs from economic work, but is related to it. After study, the central commission for guiding party rectification has decided that two work groups should be formed in all units for the period of party rectification -- one engaged in party rectification as its principal task and the other doing economic and other work in the main -- so as to ensure that neither work is ignored. In fact, the work of party rectification is closely connected with and inseparable from economic and other work.

In carrying out modernization, we should simultaneously grasp material as well as spiritual civilization, do political work in conjunction with vocational work, and see to it that the party rectification work and economic and other work promote each other. Failing to do so means that it will be impossible for our party rectification work to proceed smoothly and attain its intended goal.

For instance, the Ministry of Railways took up the problem of carelessness in doing loading and unloading work at the Shuangchengbao railway station. It resolutely solved the problem and brought about a drastic change in the style of work on the entire railway transportation front. This is an example of grasping a production problem simultaneously with rectifying party style. It would have been very hard to grasp the problem were it not approached from the angle of party rectification. Another example is the action taken by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in dealing with the problem of individuals secretly opening other people's letters and stealing enclosed money orders. Recently the CPC Central Committee and the State Council grasped the question of having enterprises make up deficits and increase profits and conducting a general discipline inspection in connection with financial and economic work. All these questions concern our party style and discipline, and there is an immense difference between grasping them and not grasping them. Grasping these questions have resulted in a marked increase in the state's financial revenue and improvement of our party style and discipline.

More often than not, many problems which appear in our work concern the political and professional quality of our party members and party-member cadres and the bureaucratic style of some of our leading cadres. Certainly bureaucracy has caused a tremendous loss to us. If we can grasp one or two cases and solve them in real earnest, we will be able to inspire people and give a powerful impetus to the work of rectifying our party's style. Actual conditions vary from place to place and from department to department. When they go down to lower-level units, our comrades should consider the specific problems existing there and take the initiative to work in a creative, independent and responsible way. They should grasp several major problems, make breakthroughs in solving them, gain experience, and use that experience to guide the work in all other places. Recently Comrade Wang Jiangong, secretary of the Taiyuan City party committee, achieved very good results in dealing with the problem of some cadres occupying houses in excess of their needs. The first thing he dealt with was the problem of excessive housing occupied by some leading cadres of the city Bureau of Chemical Industry. He led the bureau's leading cadres to inspect the living quarters they themselves and some intellectuals occupied. This dumbfounded the director of the bureau, but he had no choice but to have the housing occupied in excess of needs returned. As a result, the work of returning housing occupied in excess of needs was pushed forward throughout the entire city. As can be seen, party rectification must be carried out in conjunction with the concrete realities in the respective units. In grasping a problem, we must make a breakthrough and create experience so as to push forward the overall work.

4. In Weeding Out and Expelling the "Three Types of Persons," We Must Be Resolute and Thoroughgoing, and at the Same Time Guard Against Expanding the Scope of Our Actions

As pointed out in the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, purifying party organizations is the purpose of the present party rectification while sorting out and expelling the "three types of persons" is of crucial importance in our effort to purify the party organizations. Facts in many places indicate that in some leading bodies there is resistance to the work of weeding out and expelling the "three types of persons." This is because during the "Great Cultural Revolution" people were divided into two groups. A person can quite accurately discern the "three types of persons" in a group of people which was opposed to him. As for the "three types of persons" in a group of people which once protected him, he is apt to turn a blind eye to them or even shield them and put them in important posts. In this way the "three types of persons" are easily let off. When you go down to lower-level units, you should pay attention to this problem and overcome this difficulty.

At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Chen Yun thoroughly elaborated on this problem. It is necessary to constantly keep an eye on the situation. Now that the leading bodies of organizations at the central, provincial, and municipal levels have been readjusted, the "three types of person" covertly hiding in these organizations should not be very many. However, it is still necessary for us to make a serious inspection by seeking truth from facts. In addition, particular attention should be paid to the "three types of persons" in various bureaus, departments, grassroots units and enterprises. Some of them have not yet given up their ideas and try to remain in the party by every conceivable means. They are waiting for their opportunities to come around, saying: See you in 10 years, see you in 20 years. If we do not expose them, we will be planting time bombs. This is a hidden danger that deserves our utmost vigilance. If we do not solve this problem, our party rectification work will inevitably be perfunctory.

On the other hand, however, the work of weeding out and expelling the "the three types of persons" is a very complicated task because the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a process that lasted as long as 10 years and during this period everyone underwent many changes. To weed out and expel the "three types of persons," there should be a whole series of concrete policies suited to the objective reality. In dealing with this question, it is imperative to conduct careful, meticulous investigation and study by seeking truth from facts so as to clearly understand the situation. At the same time, we must act in strict accordance with policies. We should not only prevent anyone who really belongs to the "three types of persons" from being left out, but should also avoid expansion of the scope of our action.

5. On the Method and Style of Work

Recently the leading comrades at the central level have stressed repeatedly the need to discard the method of giving vague, general directions. As regards the work which has been planned, it is necessary to go deep into reality in order to have the work supervised, speeded up, and checked according to the high standards and strict demands. Now, in dealing with the work in many fields, we have conducted not enough investigation and study, but issued too many vague, general directions. We have relied on generalizations, but lacked the spirit of seeking truth from facts and failed to specifically supervise, speed up, and check work. Changing this style of work is really a very important matter.

With regard to many other tasks, there have been more words than actions, more empty talk than real work, and more documents than jobs actually accomplished. Documents have been passed on from hand to hand and read by many comrades, but work still remains to be done. This state of affairs won't do. It is imperative to strengthen efforts to supervise, speed up, and check work and to pay serious attention to those units that display a bad style of work. Once their bad style of work has been confirmed by investigation, they should be dealt with seriously. Leading cadres should go down to lower levels to conduct investigation and study and to constantly check realities: They should devote their energies mainly to the discovery and solution of problems and should dare to uphold principles.

When the comrades of the liaison group go down to lower levels, they should have a work plan. When they come back, they should make a report, which should not only describe their feelings but should indicate what problems they have solved. For this reason, we hold the following opinions: 1) We should do away with empty discussions; 2) We should strictly guard against the style of being satisfied with hearing reports giving a general description of the work, and should get hold of first-hand information; 3) We should grasp those problems that the masses are most concerned with, and should correct these problems in the course of party rectification; 4) We should grasp one or two typical examples, sum up the experience gained from these examples, and discover some laws from it so as to guide the overall work.

YU QIULI INTERVIEWED ON PLA POLITICAL WORK

HK211400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Article entitled "Ideological and Political Work Is Our Army's Inheritance -- In Commemoration of Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th Birthday; Comrade Yu Qiuli Answers Questions by RENMIN RIBAO and JIEFANGJUN BAO Reporters"]

[Text] On the eve of the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth, Comrade Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, gave, on invitation, an interview to our reporter. He said: Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist. Mao Zedong Thought is revolutionary truth which has been verified by practice and has guided the Chinese people to win the great victory of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction. Upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, as a sacred duty of CPC members, is essential for guaranteeing that our country will be built into a modernized and powerful socialist state and our army into a modernized and regular revolutionary force. Today, the best way for us to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong is to conscientiously study his revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice and to further enrich Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions. In response to our reporter's request, Comrade Yu Qiuli talked about his understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking concerning army building and the great role of our army's political work initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong in army building and in battle. The following is the excerpts of the interview:

Question: During the period of the liberation war, you were in charge of political work and in command of troops in the northwest field army directly under the leadership of Comrades Mao Zedong and Peng Dehuai. Can you talk about the important role of ideological and political work in enhancing the fighting strength of the troops and in inspiring them to overcome difficulties and to win the battle, in light of your experience during the period?

Answer: Attaching importance to ideological and political work and regarding political work as the lifeblood and cherished tradition of our army are a consistent concept of Comrade Mao Zedong and an important component part of his thinking on the People's Army and the people's war. All enemies we encountered during the protracted revolutionary war were powerful. The main reason why our army, with inferior equipment, could defeat the enemy, with superior equipment, was because we depended on the leadership of the party, the support of the people, the correct direction of the commanders at all levels, and the high degree of political consciousness and the spirit of self-sacrifice of the whole army. You have mentioned the fighting on the northwest battlefield during the liberation war. During this period, our fighters carried out the movement for pouring out grievances and the three check-ups, which was later called the new type of army rectification. This movement for pouring out grievances and the three check-ups vividly reflected Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on army building and fully showed the marvelous might of ideological and political work. Comrade Mao Zedong showed great concern for and gave full support to this movement from the very beginning. The movement was launched throughout the army in response to his appeal. I would like to start my talk from this point.

The war situation in northern Shaanxi was rather arduous in the spring of 1947. Chiang Kai-shek was then launching massive offensives in Shandong and Shaanxi. At that time, the 230,000-strong force under the command of Hu Zongnan was marching on us. In contrast to the invaders, our northwest field army consisted of only 25,000 people. In coordination with the forces of Ma Bufang, Ma Hongkui, and some others in the north, Hu Zongnan's troops occupied Yanan, Suide, and Mizhi one after another. The enemy looked powerful and invincible. However, the northwest field army showed dauntless heroism before the enemy, which was much stronger in terms of quantity of strength and quality of equipment.

Our army won three battles successively, the first battle at Qinghuabian, the second at Yangmahe, and the third at Panglongzhen. Thus, our army managed to reinforce its positions in the northwest battlefield by eliminating the enemy's strength and striking a head-on blow at the arrogant enemy.

After that, we completely eliminated two more brigades under Hu Zongnan's command at Shajidian on the bank of the Huang He, and a squadron directly under the division and two other regiments at Qingjian. Soon afterward, our army shifted from the defensive to the offensive. Marching to the south, our troops besieged Yichuan and annihilated the enemy relief force. As a result, our army completely wiped out five enemy brigades with a total strength of 30,000. It only took us a year or more to completely smash the enemy's so-called offensive against key sectors. Thus, Yanan, the sacred place of revolution, was taken back by the people.

The rapid change in the situation on the northwest battlefield was, of course, first of all due to the direct command of the CPC Central Committee headed by Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and others who insisted on staying in northern Shaanxi, the appropriate and flexible application of strategy and tactics, the full support of the people in northern Shaanxi, and the active coordination by other units on different battle-fields throughout the country. In addition, it was also due to some other factors, such as the enemy being in an isolated position, our enjoyment of topographical advantages, and so on. Above all, there was another important cause, namely, as Comrade Mao Zedong put it, the new type of army rectification in the form of the movement for pouring out grievances and the three check-ups.

The movement for pouring out grievances and the three check-ups was launched in the north west field army in the winter of 1947. A lot of our comrades must have read the "Autobiography of Peng Dehuai." In that book there was a narration about a fighter of Sichuan origin. That fighter erected a memorial tablet for his dead mother in the wilderness one night. He told the miserable story of his family, in tears and, as a PLA fighter, he pledged to avenge his mother, who had been tortured to death by despotic landlords. Having heard the story, the political instructor of that fighter's unit was deeply moved as he himself had shared a similar bitter experience. So, they embraced and cried. Making use of this example, the leading people of that unit encouraged the fighters to educate themselves through recalling past suffering. Such a good form of self-education was later developed into the movement for pouring out grievances and the three check-ups, namely, purging out the grievances of the wrongs done to the laboring people by the old society, and the check-ups on class origin, performance of duty, and will to fight. This movement served as a profound education on class consciousness among the masses.

At that time, as the war situation developed rapidly, a large number of new men joined the PLA. They had no idea of classes, exploitation, and the just or unjust nature of war. Some of them thought: "We fight for whoever pays us." Whether such a large number of new PLA fighters could fight a fine battle and whether one could have confidence in them were big questions at that time. Even those who joined the army in the revolutionary bases did not have a clear concept of class exploitation. As we had to deal with difficult conditions and to fight battles frequently, how to raise the fighting morale of our troops was also a problem which badly needed to be solved. Many comrades among our commanders and fighters had bitterly suffered class exploitation and oppression. Some of them had sold their children and their families had been broken; others were parted from their wives and children and lived in exile far from home. Every one of them had his own miserable story. Through pouring out grievances, finding the root of their misfortune, and recalling their suffering under class exploitation, they found the definite answers to a series of questions, such as why the poor are poor, how the rich get rich, why the army, the government, officials, and the law of the old society always tend to oppress the poor, and, furthermore, what are class exploitation and class oppression, whose interests the reactionary political regime is safeguarding, who is the common enemy of the laboring people, why all poor people throughout the world must unite, why there was the point of view that the miserable fate of the poor is determined by heaven, and so on.

It can be said that all these miserable facts, indignant condemnation, and thorough-going discussions and analysis were reasonable, vivid, and practical lessons of Marxist social science, which evoked the hatred of the army cadres and soldiers for the class enemy and their feeling for comrades. As a result of conducting check-ups on class origins, performance of duty, and will to fight, misunderstandings and misgivings between officers, and between soldiers who came across from the enemy side and peasant-origin soldiers who joined the army after standing up were cleared up and their mutual understanding and trust were strengthened. The army was extremely united, unfolding a vigorous campaign for troop training, and the enthusiasm of soldiers for fighting a war ran high. I remember that one day when Commander Peng visited the army, he was very delighted to see that quite a few emancipated soldiers wore uniforms of the KMT Army and were in high spirit. One comrade nearby said: "Although they once served in the KMT Army, they and we are people of the same class." In January 1948, at a conference of cadres above regiment level held in Yangjiagou by the northwest field army, Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Zhou, and other central leading comrades listened to a report by the army on the movement for pouring out grievances and the three check-ups. Chairman Mao said delightedly: Ever since the period of the central soviet areas, we have been thinking of a good way to educate captured soldiers. The method of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups has resolved this problem.

The strength evoked by the movement for pouring out grievances and the three check-ups was fully manifested in the Wazijie battle in Yichuan 1 month later. This was a tough battle and we fought heroically. As I mentioned above, we won the battle by totally wiping out the 30,000 enemies. A great number of heroes and models who emerged in the battle were precisely those comrades who had suffered bitterly and nursed deep hatred. Liu Sifu, a bayonet fighting hero who was originally a peasant and who joined the army after standing up, emerged as an example in this battle. He was a typical person who had suffered bitterly and nursed deep hatred. His father worked for a landlord for most of his life and broke his leg while building walls for his master. But the landlord refused to have him treated and to pay wages. His father went to a government office to bring a lawsuit against the landlord but could not win. At first, Liu Sifu thought that it was because they had a cruel fate. In the movement of pouring out grievances, people adopted the method of class analysis to help him raise his consciousness and make him understand that it was not because of cruel fate but because of the reactionary rule of the KMT, which must thoroughly be overthrown. In the Yichuan battle, Liu Sifu fought bravely and killed seven enemies; he himself was wounded in 11 places on his body. He thus became a famous national fighting hero.

Gao Jiakai, a soldier who came across from the enemy side, was also a typical person who raised his class consciousness in the movement of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups. He was seriously wounded in a battle and, under the circumstance of being encircled by the enemy, he carried on a tenacious struggle against the enemy and detonated a hand grenade to end in common ruin with the enemy. With our own eyes we saw the strength of the movement of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups and the magic power of the army's ideological and political work. The famous commentary "On the Great Victory in the Northwest and on the New Type of Rectification Movement in the Liberation Army" was written by Comrade Mao Zedong after the battle. He pointed out: The correct unfolding of the movement of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups greatly heightened the political consciousness of commanders and fighters throughout the army in the fight for the emancipation of the exploited working masses, for nationwide land reform, and for the destruction of the KMT reactionaries. It also greatly strengthened the firm unity of all commanders and fighters under the leadership of the Communist Party. "On this basis, the army achieved the greatest purity in its ranks, strengthened discipline, unfolded a mass movement for training, and further developed its political, economic, and military democracy in a completely well led and orderly way. Thus, the army has become united as one man, with everybody contributing his ideas and his strength, fearless of sacrifice and capable of overcoming material difficulties, an army which displays mass heroism and daring in destroying the enemy.

"Such an army will be invincible." The deep unfolding of the movement of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups throughout the Army and continuous new victories on various battlefields all showed the powerful strength of the new type of rectification in the army, with the movement of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups as its content and the correctness of Comrade Mao Zedong's thesis.

Question: Would you please talk about the main experience of the new type of ideological education movement in the army which Comrade Mao Zedong highly valued? What realistic significance does this have for us today?

Answer: I think the main experiences are the following three:

1. This once again proves what Comrade Mao Zedong said, that is, man is the decisive factor in determining the victory or failure of a war. Fundamentally raising the political consciousness of cadres and soldiers is the central link in completely strengthening the fighting power of the army. At that time, the change in the situation in the northwest battlefield, such as the change from an inferior position to a superior position, from a passive position to an active position, and from meeting difficulties to achieving success, called not only for the need for material factors, (the improvement of material conditions such as weaponry was limited at that time), but also the need for effective spiritual factors, namely, the revolutionary spirit of cadres and soldiers who wage arduous struggle and sacrifice heroically, and their wisdom and intelligence thrown into play on this basis. It is impossible for commanders and fighters to spontaneously heighten their political consciousness; it is necessary to conduct ideological education among them and to imbue them with revolutionary and scientific ideas and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said during the anti-Japanese war: It is necessary to imbue the army with progressive political spirit and to carry out progressive political work to achieve this. Only thus is it possible to arouse the fighting enthusiasm of officers and soldiers to the greatest extent and is it possible to bring into full play the due role of technology and tactics. Today, our task is to build a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy, which is quite different from the task of fighting to conquer the country during the years of the revolutionary war. New changes have also taken place in objective conditions. However, in order to fulfill the new historical task, we cannot dispense with people with high political consciousness. After the shifting of our focus of work to the building of socialist modernization, we must never for a moment neglect and weaken ideological and political work. We must never harbor such an idea that with economic development, it is not necessary to carry out ideological and political work, as people will spontaneously raise their consciousness. It is, therefore, extremely important to strengthen ideological and political work, to arouse enthusiasm of the broad masses and commanders and fighters for loving their socialist motherland, for building and defending the four modernizations, and for fighting for communism. Without this, it means we will accomplish nothing.

During the period of the new democratic revolution, the revolutionary task was to overthrow the three mountains, namely, imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, and the rule of their political representative, the KMT reactionaries, and to build New China. At that time, the ideological and political work of the party and the army was to educate the broad masses, cadres, and soldiers and to make them understand the class roots of being exploited and oppressed and the nature, objective, and task of democratic revolution so as to fight bravely for the victory of the revolution. At that time, ideological and political education was conducted under the guidance of the communist ideological system. This is because democratic revolution is a component part of the Chinese Communist movement as a whole, under the leadership of our party. After fulfilling the task of democratic revolution, we must carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction and gradually advance toward the ultimate aim of achieving communism.

The reason that we could effectively mobilize the revolutionary zeal and militant initiative of the PLA officers and men is just because we grasped this fundamental point when we carried out activities of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups. After entering the period of socialist construction, we of course could not simply continue to use the specific practice of pouring out grievances which was used during the war years. However, on the point of grasping the fundamental political consciousness of people, we should act in the same way as we did. Today, what political consciousness should our PLA officers and men possess? They should possess deep love for the motherland and the Communist Party, have scientific understanding and unwavering faith in the cause of socialism and communism, and establish the world outlook of striving the people wholeheartedly.

In short, the present ideological and political task for the party and the army is to frequently and systematically educate the broad people, cadres, and PLA fighters in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism both on theory and in reality. They should promote the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, which regards the communist thought as the core. They should promote the formation and development of a new social relationship which embodies this kind of spiritual civilization. They should foster a generation of new people who have ideals, possess morality, are educated, and observe discipline. They should ensure that the construction of material civilization advances along the communist orientation from beginning to end, and provide strong spiritual vitality for it. This kind of ideological and political task must be closely integrated with the present actual condition. When answering questions raised by the people, particularly those questions encountered in socialist modernization, they should refer to real life.

At the same time, they still have to stress the history of social development, class history and the history of class struggle, the history of people's revolutionary war, the history of arduous struggle in socialist construction, and the heroic achievements of thousands of martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the revolution, so as to let the youth understand how New China transformed from the old China and that victories are not easy to strive for. This will also make them love our party and socialism more deeply and firmly believe that only socialism can save China, allowing them to willingly dedicate their heart and soul to the cause of socialism and communism. In short, they must lay a firm ideological foundation for the benefit of the younger generation. Once they have this, they can grow healthily, can solve various kinds of problems rather easily when they encounter them, and go through trials when they encounter various kinds of difficulties and setbacks. Thus, they can have the capability to distinguish and resist again all forms of bourgeois and other exploiting class thinking, which are corrupted and declining. It is just as the saying goes: Be well established and vigorously developing, which just means this.

2. The ideological and political work has to be carried out by arranging it around the central task and by proceeding from reality. The task of our party during the liberation war was to seize state power by armed force. At the same time, our party had to carry out land reform and to eliminate the system of feudalism and exploitation. This required that our ideological and political work was able to effectively heighten the class consciousness of the PLA officers and men, to solve problems of fighting will, unity, and discipline in the army, and to heighten the fighting capability of the army on a full scale.

Under this historical background and in order to suit the requirement of the fighting task at that time and the actual situation in the army, activities of pouring out grievances and the three check-ups arose at that time. This tells us that the ideological and political work cannot be divorced from the general task and specific task of an historical period in which the party and the army are living and that neither can the task be divorced from realities in the work and ideology. This is a fundamental principle which we must observe when we carry out ideological and political work, as it still has realistic guiding significance in doing well the present ideological and political work.

3. It is essential to adopt the mass line in political and ideological work. Pouring out grievances and the three check-ups was self-education and mutual education on a wide mass basis. This method was created by the masses themselves at the beginning. It developed through going deep into the realities of life and among the masses, experiencing and observing the sentiments of the masses, concentrating their wisdom, and summing up their experiences on the part of leading organs and cadres at various levels. As mentioned above, this education was a vivid, practical education in Marxist social science; many profound truths were demonstrated through the true personal life stories of the cadres and fighters. During the war years, it was impossible for our army to carry on systematic education in Marxist theory. Today, the condition exists. It is highly essential to carry on systematic theoretical education, and we should attach great importance to and persist in developing such education. However, such systematic theoretical education and other ideological education should be linked with the actual life and struggles of the masses, and we should draw from them new experiences and materials and absorb from them their vivid language and examples. Otherwise, we shall fail to make the masses feel cordial and make it easy to understand what we are talking about, and what we say will not be very attractive, impressive, and convincing. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism is to make the masses understand their own interests, to unite and to struggle for their own interests." To adopt the mass line, letting the masses educate themselves is the best and the most powerful method of education. Therefore, Comrade Mao Zedong again said: "Having gone through training and consolidating and pouring out grievances, our troops in northern Shaanxi have raised their consciousness, have come to a better understanding of why they are fighting and how to fight, with everyone itching for a go, their militancy high, and they won a victory in the very first battle."

The new-type army rectification movement was a new development of the tradition in the political and ideological work of our army in the period of the war of liberation. Under the new historical stage of today, it is also imperative to inherit the tradition and to continuously create new things if we are to bring forward the power of political and ideological work. It is essential to have new ideas, new principles, new methods, and new forms. Where does new creation come from? The new-type army rectification movement is: New experiences derive from the grassroot units, and new creation derives from among the masses. Our leading organs and cadres in political work should go deep into the realities of life and among the masses, find out about the new conditions and new problems, be good at discovering and promptly summing up the new experiences of the masses, as in the war years.

In September this year, I visited the Jinan troops and learned that there was a very good division political commissar. With a field pack on his back, he had been to all the companies of the division within 1 year. In addition, he "would not leave a company before he had found out about the conditions there, and would not leave a problem unsolved." He helped the companies but, in turn, the creations of the cadres and fighters in the companies helped enrich his ideas, raising his art in leadership and the level of political and ideological work. So long as we all have such a sense of responsibility in persisting in going deep among the masses and in manning investigation and study, we shall not worry about the lack of new methods in strengthening political and ideological work in the army. At present, the activities unfolded by our army in building civilized villages with joint efforts of the army and the people, in learning knowledge of culture and science, and in training talented people for both military and civilian uses are all new creations suitable to the requirements of our army building and the socialist construction of our country in the new stage. They are precisely developed through summing up the experiences of the masses in the practice of implementing the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, in accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on army building.

Question: Under the new historical conditions, what demands will be set on cadres in charge of political work at various levels who are shouldering new historical tasks?

Answer: Comrade Deng Xiaoping has sufficiently and clearly talked about this problem. I sum up my ideas in the following:

1. Political institutions and political cadres at various levels should become models in upholding the four basic principles. They should resolutely go about things according to the line, guiding principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee. They should persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts in order to carry out struggle on the two fronts of opposing both the "leftist" and rightist mistakes so that officers and men of the whole army will keep in line with the CPC Central Committee politically. Do not think that it is the same old stuff. This is a basic requirement for cadres in charge of political work. If they fail to do so, they are not qualified or have no conditions to be cadres in charge of political work.

2. They should understand the importance of political work under the new historical period. They should understand that political work is a scientific work which requires a high theoretical and ideological level and a perfect understanding of policy. This is strenuous and glorious work. All cadres engaged in political work should like their work and devote themselves to it. If they fear difficulties and troublesome problems and criticism, if they back out in the face of thorny problems, they will not be able to accomplish the tasks entrusted to them by the party and will let the masses down. The correct attitude they should adopt is that they should press forward in the face of difficulties. They should be responsible for the party and make good achievements and create new experiences in strenuous practice. When we realize that much can be accomplished in the field of political work and that the power of ideological and political work is tremendous and that it can effectively ensure the accomplishment of the building of the army, we will feel very happy about it.

3. We should exert our efforts to enhance our Marxist theoretical level and acquire a wide range of knowledge. Without basic theories of Marxism, we are not able to maintain political insight to discover problems, to differentiate between right and wrong, and to adhere to correct orientation. To cadres engaged in political work, they should use correct ideology and theories to arm themselves and they need profound knowledge in order to establish a modernized and regularized army. They should acquire knowledge of politics, military affairs, philosophy, history, and so forth. If they fail to study, they will not be able to accomplish the task of ideological and political work. They will not be able to become qualified political workers needed by the building of the army in the new period.

4. They should set a good example. I believe that this is a particularly important point. Comrade Xiaoping said long ago: During the years of war, "if you do not fight courageously, if you fear death and fail to link your hearts to those of the fighters, if you fail to integrate yourselves with practice and the masses, people will not follow you in your political work." At present, we talk about enhancing the prestige of political work. Apart from convincing people and making them believe that what we say contains profound truth, we should earnestly practice what we advocate and set a good example. A company political instructor was good in saying: "While doing political work, we should rely on both words and practical acts. We should be as good as our words. Our actions must match our words." The exemplary role of political workers itself is the most forceful political work. Therefore, political cadres at various levels should strengthen their own ideological reforms and training in party character so that they will become qualified, excellent Communist Party members.

At present, our work of party rectification has already started. This is a fighting task aimed at strengthening ideological, political, and organizational building of the party. The CPC Central Committee has made a firm resolve. All the party members and people throughout the country have placed a great hope on the party rectification. Our ideological and political work should ensure the successful accomplishment of the task of party rectification. Political cadres at various levels in our army should take Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking on the party and army building as our weapon and actively and enthusiastically take part in the great practice of party rectification in accordance with the requirements contained in the decision on party rectification of the CPC Central Committee. Let us use our success to commemorate the great leader who has passed away!

PRC WILL NOT ABANDON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

OW221218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party and state leaders and 1,000 other high-ranking officials will pay respect to the late Chairman Mao Zedong at his memorial hall this coming December 26, his 90th birthday. This was announced here this afternoon at a press conference by Gao Liang, director of the Bureau of Information for Overseas Service under the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department. Gao said that Mao Zedong's body is well preserved.

Several rooms in the memorial hall will be set aside to show historical documents and objects related to Mao Zedong, late Premier Zhou Enlai, late President Liu Shaoqi and Marshal Zhu De, Gao Liang said. Documentary films about their revolutionary life and work will be shown to visitors. Through various activities to mark the occasion, Gao said, Communist Party members and other people of all nationalities in China will pay tribute to the late chairman and cherish the memory of his contributions to the people and the country.

Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist, Gao said. Mao Zedong Thought, which is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China, constitutes a correct theory, a body of principles and a summary of experiences that have been proved correct in the Chinese revolution, a crystallization of the party's collective wisdom, he added. "We will never negate his correct ideas and contributions just because he made mistakes in his later years," Gao said. "We will always uphold his historical role and hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought."

He said the party Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping have developed Mao Zedong Thought since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in December 1978. The smooth and healthy growth of the national economy and of political unity and stability in China has been the result of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought, Gao stated. He described as groundless the allegation that China has abandoned Mao Zedong Thought and practised "demaoism."

Gao Liang also briefed the Chinese and foreign correspondents present on the variety of activities scheduled for commemorating the anniversary throughout the country. They include:

- Some works and correspondence of Mao Zedong, selecting readings of Mao Zedong on journalism, facsimiles of letters in his own handwriting, and collections of theses dealing with Mao Zedong Thought and reminiscences of his life and work will be published;
- A set of four commemorative stamps will be issued on December 26 to mark his 90th birthday;
- Symposiums on Mao Zedong Thought and his theories in philosophy, military affairs, journalism, and art and literature have been held since early November;
- Various theatrical performances will be given around December 26, including a full-length documentary titled "Mao Zedong" and a feature film based on the Chishui River campaign during the Long March (1934-1935). A large-scale song and dance piece, "Ode to the Chinese Revolution," is being rehearsed.

-- Various mass activities will be held in Beijing and other parts of the country, such as songfests, speeches and calligraphy and painting exhibitions;

-- Mao Zedong's former residence in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, and revolutionary sites in Jinggang mountains, Yanan, Guangzhou, Wuhan and Shanghai will be open to the public.

LEADERS HAIL NEW 'GALAXY' SUPER COMPUTER

0W211338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Changsha, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists have successfully designed and built a super-large-scale computer with a capacity of 100 million operations per second. The "Yinhe" (Galaxy), was designed by scientists at the University of National Defense Science and Technology in Changsha, in cooperation with 20 other units throughout the country. It took nearly six years to build the machine.

A national appraisal committee of 32 computer specialists unanimously approved the quality of the computer which has now been in operation for over 13,000 hours. At present, only a few countries in the world including the United States and Japan are able to produce such computers.

Fang YI, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, attended the appraisal meeting and congratulated the scientists and workers building the computer on their success. He said the success marked a new stage in the development of China's super-large-scale computer industry. The new computer will play an important role in accelerating modernization of the country's national defense and promoting economic construction and science and technology, he added.

Nie Rongzhen and Yang Shangkun, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, send congratulatory messages to the university.

YUAN BAOHUA ON FASTER ENTERPRISE STREAMLINING

0W211610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Streamlining of management to achieve more efficient production must be completed in 70 percent of China's industrial and transport enterprises in 1984, said Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

Small and medium-sized factories and companies should strengthen their leadership to raise productivity. This work should be done in the first six months of 1984, said Yuan Baohua, who is also in charge of the national leading group for streamlining enterprises. Sixty to 70 percent of commercial and construction enterprises, state farms and non-industrial enterprises should finish the streamlining program in 1984, he said at a meeting here Tuesday. Those enterprises which have already undergone the streamlining process, should consolidate and set higher standards for better management.

He called for basically eliminating operational losses. Commercial losses must be cut by 12 percent and grain supply and marketing losses by ten percent, he said. "The rate of increase in delivery of profits and taxes to the state must keep pace with the rise in production," he stressed.

LEADERS ATTEND XINJIANG EXPORT EXHIBITION

HK211112 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The export commodities exhibition showing the achievements of production bases and specialized farms organized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade opened in Beijing yesterday. The Xinjiang exhibition center, which has more than 100 types and varieties of products, is one of the 42 exhibition centers taking part.

At the opening ceremony, Wang Renzhong and Chen Muhua cut the ribbon for the exhibition and visited the Xinjiang exhibition center as well as other exhibition centers. Minister Chen Muhua praised the Xinjiang center for its rich regional features.

The Xinjiang center was decorated with a grape trellis along the ceiling with bright and splendid carpets on the floor, coupled with a richly decorated gateway in Uygur patterns and a pleasing video recording with music, which attracted a large crowd.

Products at the Xinjiang center include the excellent fruit Hami melons, raisins, sheepskin which is a best seller all over the world, superior quality garlic, various kinds of fur coats, leather goods, textiles, chemical fertilizers, and carpets. Most of these products are the fruit of the establishment of production bases for export goods.

At present, already established are the Turpan production base for export commodities and eight production bases for single item commodity production which are composed of 42 factories, mines, and enterprises. Last year, suitable commodities provided for export were valued at more than 160 million yuan, which accounted for over half of the total amount of the value gained by export. These production enterprises have become the mainstay of the foreign trade of our region.

Before the opening ceremony, Minister Chen Muhua received Hedeerbai and Yusufu Muhanmode, vice chairmen of the autonomous region; (Zhaerjijieke Xilike), deputy commander of the production and construction corps; and Zhang Yide, secretary of the party group of the foreign trade department of the autonomous region, and expressed some opinions on the work of export trade of the region.

OPEN CIRCUIT TV TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PRODUCED

OW211639 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Xian, December 21 (XINHUA) -- China's first open circuit television transmission system has been produced in Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province. The system, using radio wave to transmit pictures and sounds of objects and sites up to a hundred kilometers away, will aid fire prevention and control, scientific research and control of railway switch yards, Xian officials said. The system, which was developed by the Xian Radio Technology Research Institute of the Ministry of Astronautics, will be put into mass production at Xian and Hebi, in Henan Province.

JIANGXI GOVERNOR ON INTENDED TECHNOLOGY IMPORTATION

HK211301 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1401 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Wang Haixi report]

[Text] Nanchang, 20 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In an interview with this reporter today, Governor Zhao Zengyi of Jiangxi Province said: The successful experiences accumulated by Fujian Province in opening to the outside world and reviving the domestic economy will be unfolded in Jiangxi Province from now on. The Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee has decided that Jiangxi Province will spend more than \$50 million on the import of technology and equipment in 1984 and 1985 as a preliminary step toward the development of future work.

Zhao Zengyi made the statement after his inspection tour in Fujian Province for obtaining firsthand information on the practice of utilizing foreign funds and importing technology.

He said: Jiangxi will surely be able to do what Fujian Province has done in importing technology in varied forms in recent years, and will probably blaze a new trail of its own.

He noted: In 1984, Jiangxi will import technology, equipment, and some badly needed goods mainly for industries such as electronics, food, packing, textiles, and mini-automobiles.

Zhao Zengyi also said: The standing committee of the provincial party committee has adopted some measures for the importation of technology, which include: 1) Efforts will be made to mobilize Overseas Chinese originating from our province to act as go-betweens and links for introducing more foreign funds and technology, and to encourage businessmen in Hong Kong and Macao and from foreign countries to come to Jiangxi for the promotion of economic and trade cooperation on a mutual benefit basis. 2) Priority must be given to imported items in the procurement of loans from people's banks, materials, and technical forces. 3) Procedures for approving the import of technology and equipment will be improved and simplified. 4) Offices of Jiangxi Province in other provinces, such as Fujian and Guangdong, will drum up business with stress on making use of foreign funds and introducing foreign technology.

SHANDONG CONGRESS VIEWS SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK210748 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the fifth meeting of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee continued its plenary session on the afternoon of 20 December to hear the report given by (Xiao Hong), responsible person of the provincial Cultural Department, in regard to weeding out spiritual pollution on the cultural front; the report given by Gao Weizhen, director of the provincial Education Department, in regard to resolutely blocking spiritual pollution to protect the sound growth of students; the report given by Jin Zhao, director of the provincial Radio and Television Department, in regard to weeding out spiritual pollution so as to do a good job in presenting radio and television programs; and the report given by Han Bangju, director of the provincial Public Security Department, in regard to sternly dealing blows to criminals who have committed crimes by means of obscene articles.

Gao Fengwu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session.

In his report, (Xiao Hong), responsible person of the provincial Cultural Department, stated: In reviewing the province's cultural work over the past few years, the main trend of the work is good and achievements scored in the work are obvious.

The broad masses of literary and art workers throughout the province have upheld the four basic principles and the socialist orientation of literature and art and have made efforts to create a new situation in literary and art work. According to incomplete statistics, since 1979 the province has adapted or staged more than 600 good or better dramas. Of these dramas, 105 programs have won national or provincial prizes. The province has scored gratifying achievements in the fields of music, dance, folk art, and fine art. However, a considerably large number of literary and art troupes have given rise to serious spiritual pollution. Some comrades have advocated in creative ideology humanism, the theory of humanity, and the so-called "Western modern literature." Some have even distorted the basic theory of Marxism by presenting the fallacy of the so-called "socialist alienation." In presentations, some have publicized the practice of feudalism and superstition, and stories of fantasy, evil, obscenity, violation, and of feudal loyalty and filial piety. Some have given vulgar performances, resulting in a large amount of bourgeois corrosive and out-of-date ideas and rotten and dirty living style.

Though such spiritual pollution seriously prevailing on the province's cultural front has been minor and a problem stemming from a few people in view of the province's cultural and art work as a whole, its tremendous harm and the deep lessons gained from it have made us most sorrowful. We are determined to draw lessons from it, to upgrade our understanding, and to vigorously grasp the work to block or weed out spiritual pollution.

In his report, Gao Weizhen, director of the provincial Education Department, stated: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation prevailing on the province's education front has been good. In conducting practical work, the front has won an important victory in bringing order out of chaos and has created an initial prosperous situation. It has scored a certain achievement in conducting ideological and political work. The main ideological trend among the broad masses of youths and students has been good and their growth has basically been sound. While being sober enough to appraise the excellent situation prevailing on the province's education front, we also note that serious spiritual pollution still prevails on the front, which still interferes in our ideological and political work and adversely affects the sound growth of youths and students. Such spiritual pollution chiefly emerges in the unhealthy items of some school papers and periodicals in regard to erroneous viewpoints and ideological trends. Some exported reference books contain the corrosive and out-of-date "sinister stuff" of the foreign bourgeoisie. Some books stored in libraries contain some reactionary and corrosive articles that deal with serious ideological and political problems. Some teachers publicize erroneous viewpoints in teaching lessons or in extra curricular activities, resulting in spiritual pollution. Socially obscene books and pictures are trafficked into schools and are continuously passed among students, bringing about great harm to education. The important reason why serious spiritual pollution prevails on the province's education front is the province's weak link of conducting ideological and political work among schools.

In his report, Jin Zhao, director of the provincial Radio and Television Department, stated: Generally speaking, the achievement of propaganda work by the provincial radio and television front plays a dominant role and the main trend of this work is good. The front has played a better role in publicizing the four basic principles, the party's line, principles and policies, the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations, and the advanced deeds and individuals emerging from various fronts.

However, problems concerning spiritual pollution also prevail in propaganda work because of insufficient study, low consciousness, and poor distinguishing ability. The presentation of specific literary and art programs has contained some spiritual pollution. The front has caused a number of problems because of poor management over recorded tapes and videotapes and recording equipment. Some staff members and workers on the radio and television front have also been influenced by spiritual pollution.

In his report, Han Bangju, director of the provincial Public Security Department, stated: In dealing blows at criminals, localities across the province have generally enhanced inspection over obscene articles and have scored a certain achievement in earnestly searching and dealing blows at the criminal activities of making and selling obscene articles. The current spreading of obscene articles has brought about a serious consequence to society. We must adopt effective measures to resolutely ferret them out, to totally wipe them out, and to strictly deal blows at criminals who have made or copied obscene books and pictures.

Since the afternoon of 20 December, the meeting has been holding group discussions.

HENAN SUMS UP EXPERIENCE IN FAMILY PLANNING

HK211118 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] From 17 to 19 December, the provincial Family Planning Commission held a news report work meeting in Zhengzhou to sum up and exchange experience in propagating family planning work in 1983 and to study and arrange propaganda tasks for 1984.

Comrade (Han Jingcao) attended and addressed the meeting. He said: In 1983 our province has achieved great successes and blazed a new trail in family planning work. In this respect, news reports have played a very positive role. In 1984, we will strive to create favorable conditions for the regularization of family planning work. We must also use propaganda work to blaze another new trail. We must closely combine propaganda work with practical work so as to bring the role of news reports into better play.

Comrade (Han Jingcao) pointed out that we should run newspaper work conscientiously and bring into play the role of radio and TV broadcasts so as to make greater contributions to family planning work.

GUAN GUANGFU ADDRESSES HEBEI CPC CONGRESS

HK220202 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Summary] The fourth Hubei provincial party congress solemnly opened in Wuchang this morning. Executive Chairman Han Ningfu declared the congress open.

Comrade Wang Quanguo delivered the opening speech. He pointed out: "Under the guidance of the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels and the party members, cadres, and masses throughout the province have, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, scored very great success in bringing order out of chaos, accomplishing the historic change, and carrying out socialist modernization. An excellent situation has emerged. The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee convened this year issued the decision on all-round party rectification and proposed strengthening party leadership over the ideological front and resolutely eliminating spiritual pollution. This is of great significance for ensuring that the four modernizations drive will progress smoothly along the socialist orientation. This current-term congress of ours is being held during an important period when we are following the line of the 12th CPC Congress, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and laying the foundation, gathering strength, and creating conditions for vigorous economic development during the 1990's. Hence we must seriously make a success of this congress by taking the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as our guiding ideology. We must have a clear idea of the targets of endeavor for the province up to the end of the 20th century and the tasks for the next 5 years. Through attending this congress, we should also mobilize the people of all nationalities in the province to further create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and strive to have Hubei advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive."

Comrade Guan Guangfu then delivered a report on behalf of the third provincial CPC Committee. "The report was in five parts: 1) advance under the guidance of the party's Marxist line; 2) fully take advantage of the strong points and strive to advance in the forefront of the four modernizations; 3) strengthen the building of socialist spiritual pollution; 4) strengthen the building of socialist democracy and legal system and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social order; 5) carry out all-round party rectification and strengthen party building."

The executive chairmen of the congress today were Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Li Jin, Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, (Liu Qizhi), Zhou Huangzhong, and Xi Daoqi. The opening ceremony was attended by 823 delegates and 66 observers.

HUNAN CONGRESS HEARS REPORT ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK220300 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Sixth Hunan Provincial People's Congress held its fourth session in Changsha yesterday [20 December]. Sun Guozhi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided.

The session heard a report by (Gao Yuefan), director of the provincial Cultural Office, on eliminating spiritual pollution on Hunan's cultural and artistic fronts, a report by (Geng Xiangqing), deputy director of the provincial Education Department, on the situation of eliminating spiritual pollution on Hunan's educational front, a report by (Yang Shibang), director of the provincial Broadcasting and Television Office, on eliminating spiritual pollution and enriching broadcasting and television programs, and a report by (Mao Jishou) director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, on cracking down on the criminal offenders who use obscene things to commit crimes.

Guo Sen, Wu Zhiyuan, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Yuntian, and Li Tiangeng, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, attended the session. The responsible comrades of the provincial People's Government, the provincial People's Higher Court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate attended the session as nonvoting delegates. In addition, responsible persons of the Standing Committees of the Changsha, Hengyang, Zhuzhou, Xiangtan, Shaoyang, and Yueyang City People's Congresses also attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

This session will also hear and discuss another report by the provincial People's Government on prices, general education work, and the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress on strengthening the work for minority nationalities who live scattered about or in multinational areas, and approved the detailed regulations governing elections and the relevant documents.

YANG RUDAI AT SICHUAN PLANNING CONFERENCE

HK220348 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a provincial conference on planning and economic work from 12 to 21 December, to look into and make arrangements for the province's economic and social development plans for 1984, and arrange the work regarding industry and communications, agriculture, finance and trade, use of foreign investment and technology, imports, and so on. The meeting focused on discussing and getting a clear idea on the tasks, measures, and methods of improving economic results and resolved to achieve a notable improvement in economic results and a sustained and steady development of the national economy next year.

The conference was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Committee, and government Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Jiang Minkuan, Xu Mengxia, Liu Xiyao, Wu Xihai, Yang Wanxuan, Tian Bao, Liu Ziyi, Gu Jinchi, and Guan Xuesi. A total of 700 persons attended the conference.

Comrade Jiang Minkuan delivered a report on achieving all-round improvement in economic results and stimulating steady and healthy development of the province's economy.

Governor Yang Xizong delivered a summation speech. He spoke first on the plans and arrangements for next year. He said: The plans arranged by the conference have as far as possible taken account of the actual situation in the various localities and departments. There is basic balance in the plans. In carrying them out, we should promptly study and grasp the new situations and problems and do a good job in management and coordination. We must in particular pay attention to increasing output of energy and to energy conservation. We must resolutely keep the scale of local capital construction under control. We must ensure the fulfillment of plans for transferring materials and commodities to the upper levels. We must strengthen our concept of planning, uphold the strictness of planning, and improve management of plan fulfillment.

Comrade Yang Xizong said: This conference has listed economic results targets within the state plans and officially transmitted them. This is a notable feature of next year's planning work. We must brace our spirit, strengthen confidence, give play to people's subjective initiative, and advance in the face of difficulties. We must have correct strategy for improving economic results, including strategies for investment, operations, and the economy, together with major measures. We must therefore carry out feasibility, technical, and economic verification on the basis of investigation and study, and select the best plans. We must not act by relying on past experience. At the same time we must do well in organizing overall balance, correctly handle the main proportional relations, ensure the key points while taking care of the ordinary ones, and consider the actual results of the enterprises while also paying attention to socioeconomic results.

Reducing deficits and increasing surpluses is an important task in economic work next year and the chief content of improving economic results. We must score notable results in this.

Comrade Yang Xizong stressed in conclusion: We must get a good grasp of current production and organize and implement as soon as possible the plans for agricultural development, the procurement of agricultural and sideline products, the supply of materials for agricultural use, and agricultural investment and so on. We should step up tending of the spring-harvested crops and make preparations as early as possible for spring sowing.

The industry and communications front must first make production arrangements for the first quarter of next year. Particular attention must be paid to consolidating and enhancing the workers' enthusiasm following the readjustment of enterprise wages. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in keeping clear the commodity circulation channels.

SICHUAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON RECTIFICATION STUDIES

HK220232 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, studying the documents and unifying thinking is the foundation for doing a good job in party rectification. The provincial CPC Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group has issued a circular setting out specific arrangements for the study stage of party rectification in the provincial organs and demanding that this study not be done in a perfunctory way.

The circular said: In judging whether study of the party rectification documents has been done in a perfunctory way in a unit or department, it is first necessary to see how the leadership group has done its study, and in particular, whether the principal responsible persons have taken the lead in study. To conduct training by rotation, separated from production, for leading party member cadres, is the main form of this party rectification study. Whatever form is adopted, the study must not be less than 15 days.

The party rectification documents prescribed for study by the Central Party Rectification Work Guidance Committee contain some 700,000 characters. It is essential to have focal points in study and proceed from reality in arranging the contents of study. All party members able to read should read through all these documents in the entire course of party rectification. However, since the time assigned for the study stage of party rectification cannot be too long, while there are variations in cultural and comprehension levels among the party members in the various provincial units, it is difficult to impose a uniform demand that everyone read through these documents in their entirety. Therefore, the eight documents in the "Essential Reading for Party Members" should be selected. There should be focal studies of the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session, Comrade Mao Zedong's "Combat Liberalism," "In Memory of Norman Bethune," "Get Organized!" and "Always Keep to the Style of Plain Living and Hard Struggle," and part three of Comrade Ye Jianying's speech at the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. On the basis of reading these documents, it is necessary to organize deepgoing discussions on the topics of the necessity and urgency of party rectification, the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for party rectification, unifying ideology, correcting work style, strengthening discipline, purifying organization, and so on. Apart from these topics, party members in departments on the ideological front should also focus on studying the central instructions on guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution.

YUNNAN RIBAO REVIEWS BUMPER HARVEST SITUATION

HK210114 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Li Shuliang and Wang Zhaoyou: "Our Province Reaps Bumper Harvest for the 4th Consecutive Year"]

[Text] According to investigations and evaluation at fixed spots in tens of basic counties and hundreds of production brigades conducted by the provincial Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, and by the provincial Statistics Bureau, this year, agriculture in our province has overcome serious natural calamities and has ushered in a bumper harvest for the 4th consecutive year.

Grain output, on the basis of the record high last year, has shown a slight increase, with the total output breaking the record of 19 billion jin for the first time. With regard to the main industrial crops, the output of sugarcane has increased by 14 percent; rapeseed, 10.6 percent; tea, 10 percent; and cocoon, 26 percent. The total output value of agriculture is estimated to show an increase of 5.1 percent as compared with last year.

This year, the climate in our province has been quite abnormal. Drought was succeeded by waterlogging. The natural calamities were severe, and large areas were affected. In the central and northwest areas of Yunnan, serious drought occurred for 3 consecutive months from May to July, and saturating rains did not come until the end of July. After August, there emerged in some areas scarcely seen torrential rains and subsequent floods. In the meantime, temperatures were low, and hailstones, plant diseases, and insect pests occurred one after the other. The area affected by calamities in the province amounted to more than 13 million mu, with nearly 8 million mu of them sustaining considerable losses.

In the face of serious natural calamities, various rural areas conscientiously implemented the party's economic policies, and 99.9 percent of the production brigades implemented the household contract system with payment linked to output. The policies of the party displayed an enormous force in mobilizing the initiative of the peasants to fight the natural calamities. After active efforts by the broad masses and cadres, the comparatively lightly afflicted areas were able to offset the losses caused by natural calamities, and the severely afflicted areas were able to reduce the losses to a minimum. In some places, because the land was unsuitable for planting paddy rice due to drought, dry rice or corn was interplanted with varieties of beans. Compared with last year, an additional amount of 470,000 mu of late autumn crops were planted in the province. In Baoshan City, although the area for planting rice was reduced by over 6,000 mu this year, the total output was increased owing to the enhancement of the per unit area yield. Its average per mu yield reached 1,043 jin, and the total output increased from over 290 million jin last year to more than 300 million jin. This year, the grain output of the city in spring and late autumn increased by more than 30 million jin, an increase of 6.5 percent as compared with last year. Xuanwei County popularized rational interplanting and intercropping, thus facilitating the continued growth of dry grain production. This year, the total grain output of the country amounts to over 700 million jin, an increase of 6 percent over last year. Xiangyun County concentrated its efforts on raising the per unit area yield of dry crops, popularized 45,000 mu of fine species of corn, and gained an average output per mu of 600 jin. Of the total 45,000 mu, 5,000 mu of model plots recorded an average output per mu of over 1,000 jin, so that the loss sustained through decrease in production of rice was compensated for. Various places also utilized barren slopes, land for rotational planting, and barren land, with a total area of more than 2.7 million mu, to plant dry crops, with good results achieved.

In the fight against calamities, various places universally strengthened technical services in agriculture and popularized various kinds of scientific and technological achievements in agriculture in accordance with the concrete conditions of different places. In dike areas where rice was grown and water supply was ensured, a series of high-yield planting techniques was employed, such as utilization of hybrid species, nursing seedlings under plastic sheeting, fixed orientation strip-cropping, and middle layer manure application, so that a high yield of rice could be ensured.

Take nursing seedlings under plastic sheeting for example. There were altogether 170,000 mu of farmland on which this technique was applied, an increase of 70 percent over last year. Over 2 million mu of farmland was thus planted with these seedlings, which in turn prompted various places in the province to plant more than 7.3 million mu of paddy rice during the best season. This year, various places, through summing up experiences, grasped the work of vigorously planting corn and dry crops and regarded it as an important measure in combating calamities and striving for a bumper harvest. These places vigorously popularized the utilization of hybrid seedlings, increased application of manure, conducted soil improvement, and practiced standardized interplanting and intercropping. In this way they strove to raise the per unit area output, and achieved outstanding results.

This year, various rural areas actively developed diversified operations and household sideline production and exerted efforts to increase their income. The following situation is reported by peasants in disaster areas: Although natural calamities were severe this year, the implementation of policies was good, people were active, the land did not lie idle, and diversified operations and channels were sought, so that the general income still recorded an increase. In Binchuan County, drought continued for 3 consecutive years, but diversified operations and household sideline production developed rather quickly, with the result that from January to August, the per capita income increased by over 80 yuan as compared with the same period last year.

In our province, although the overall output of grain production has been increased this year, there are still over 10 counties which have suffered losses in grain production with the output being decreased by more than 20 percent each. In addition, among the peasant households there are differences in levels in terms of production, techniques, and operation as well as differences in their income. In various places, there are some peasant households which have difficulties in production and livelihood. Therefore, attention should be paid to providing adequate assistance to the poor households in various places.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI VIEWS CORRECT ATTITUDES

SK220448 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO NONGMINBAO, during a recent press conference, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, stated: The enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen across the region has never been as high as at present. This is a tremendous motive force for us in creating a great change. Therefore, our current responsibility is to treasure and protect the enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen. No one is justified in dampening their enthusiasm.

In reviewing the rural and pastoral situation prevailing in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Zhou Hui stated: When the enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen is frustrated by our policies, it is liable to produce a passive situation with numerous difficulties. When our policies are in conformity with the will of peasants and herdsmen, it is liable to give rise to the high enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen and to accelerate the pace of creating an excellent situation. Over the past 5 years, the situation prevailing in the entire autonomous region has become better year after year. Its gross output of grains, oil-bearing seeds, and beet; its amount of animals, its tree-planting acreage; its per capita income in agricultural, forestry, and animal husbandry areas; and its total agricultural output value have topped previous peaks. To push forward the economy in rural and pastoral areas, it is necessary to still rely on the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen.

Zhou Hui stated: Our region's institutionalization of the output-related system of contracted responsibility is earlier than other places, and in this regard, has accumulated some experience. On this basis, we should unwaveringly and continuously wage the drive for reforming the economic systems of rural and pastoral areas and for reforming their administrative and managerial systems. In launching the drive for reform, in setting forth policies, and in developing production, it is imperative to regard as a starting point the work to bring into full play the enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen.

Zhou Hui stated: It is necessary to adopt a proper attitude toward peasants and herdsmen who have become wealthy first. We should support the policy on letting a number of peasants and herdsmen to become wealthy first so that they can bring along all peasants and herdsmen to mutually become rich. Some comrades still have long-standing ideas that those who have suffered poverty are liable to engage in a revolution and those who have enjoyed a wealthy life are liable to become capitalists. They have confused the practice of becoming rich through hard labor with the property gained by crooked means. They often adopt a discriminative attitude toward peasants and herdsmen who have become wealthy first. There are also some persons who have been afraid of becoming wealthy in line with the viewpoint of small producers and have always remained neutral between rich and poor. If we leave such an attitude unchecked, we will be unable to achieve development in the economy of rural and pastoral areas.

He stated: Specialized households have emerged from transforming the self-control economy into the commodity economy. They have been active elements in reforming the economy of rural and pastoral areas. Therefore, adopting a correct attitude toward the new style peasants and herdsmen of the socialist period and supporting the normal development of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation are unshirkable duties assumed by all leading personnel.

CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS TIANJIN CPC CONGRESS SESSION

SK220640 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] On 21 December, the Fourth Tianjin Municipal CPC Congress held its plenary session. Li Ruihuan, executive chairman of the congress, presided over the session.

At the session, participating delegates elected the members of the fourth municipal CPC Committee and members of the municipal CPC Advisory Commission by secret ballot.

Attending the session were other executive chairmen of the congress, including Chen Weida, Wang Xudong, Wang Enhui, (Nie Bisheng), Bai Hua, (Liu Hao), Yang Huijie, (Zhang Wei), (Zhang Huaguo), (Tan Zhongqin), and (Mu Qin).

This afternoon, the congress continued its session that was presided over by Wu Zhen, executive chairman of the congress. The session announced the electoral results of members of the fourth municipal CPC Committee and members of the municipal CPC Advisory Commission and approved the resolution on the work reports given at the fourth municipal party congress by the Nationality Affairs and Discipline Inspection Commissions of the municipal CPC Committee.

Attending the session held this afternoon were other executive chairmen of the congress, including (Wang Hanchen), (Wang Shiliang), Xing Yanzi, Liu Gang, Liu Zengkun, (Li Rui), Xiao Yuan, (Wu Yifu), (Zheng Wanchun), and Lu Xuezheng.

XINJIANG AUTHORITIES BAN ARBITRARY YEAR-END BONUSES

HK211102 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] On 17 December, the regional People's Government relayed the urgent notice jointly issued by the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, the Economic Committee, the Financial Department, the Labor and Personnel Department, and the People's Bank concerning the prevention of arbitrarily awarding bonuses, subsidies, and material at the end of the year. The circular of the regional People's Government stated: Since the beginning of this year, various departments as well as various prefectures, cities, and counties have done considerable work in strict compliance with the relevant regulations of the state concerning control over the growth of [words indistinct] and the granting of bonuses, and certain good results have been achieved. However, there are still a few units which disregard the state's regulations and expand the volume of granting bonuses at will. These units even formulate their own rules, violate financial discipline, and grant bonuses wantonly. The end of the year is now approaching. Some units are prepared to grant extra bonuses, subsidies, and material objects. If it is not checked in time, the revenue of the state will be decreased, the circulation of currently will be increased, the market will be disturbed, and production and livelihood will be affected.

With reference to this situation, the circular requires prefectoral heads, commissioners, mayors, and directors of departments and bureaus take charge of this matter and personally inspect and arrange the work of granting bonuses before and after the year-end. A meeting should be held to study the problem of granting bonuses of one's own unit meets the stipulations of the state. Persons should be sent to inspect key units, and problems, if discovered, should be rectified immediately. With regard to responsible persons of units which violate the relevant regulations, responsibility should be affixed and serious treatment should be carried out.

XINJIANG ACHIEVES REDUCTION IN CRIMINAL OFFENSES

HK201457 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] In accordance with the law, political, legal, and public security organs at all levels in the region have sternly punished criminals who seriously jeopardized social order. They have scored very great achievements in this struggle. The region's social order situation has begun to improve. The number of criminal offenses has dropped. The number of criminal offenses throughout the region in the 3 months from September to November was 46.8 percent less than in the same period last year. Of those, the number of big and serious cases recorded a reduction of 21.1 percent.

The struggle to deal severe blows at serious criminals has met with the resolute support of the people of all nationalities throughout the region. By 20 November, some 4,500 pieces of information, which accused and disclosed criminals, had been received from the masses and some 110 criminals had been arrested by them. The might of the democratic dictatorship of the people has shocked criminals. Some 1,300 people throughout the region have surrendered themselves to the police. The struggle to strike severe blows at criminals has promoted a change in the general mood of society as well as the development of production. A new situation has emerged in many places. Some criminals in (Tiechangou) coal mine in Toli County ran wild in the past, resulting in a bad social order situation and a drop in production. Criminals were dealt blows this time in accordance with the law. Social order has quickly improved and raw coal production has greatly increased. The workers happily said: If we continue thus, there are great prospects for achieving the basic improvement of social order at an early date and for our four modernizations.

KUOMINTANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETS

OW211340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Sixth National Congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang (RCCK) opened here today.

Wang Kunlun, chairman of the RCCK Fifth Central Committee, said the congress would revise the RCCK constitution and elect the Sixth Central Committee.

Wang said 1984 would be the 60th anniversary of the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang, which was chaired by Dr Sun Yat-sen. "After reviewing the history of the united fronts formed by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party over the past 60 years, we feel Dr Sun's decision on Kuomintang-Communist cooperation was wise and correct. We sincerely hope Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and all our Kuomintang friends in Taiwan will follow Dr Sun's example, inherit the spirit of the declaration of the First National Congress of the Kuomintang and accept the Communist Party's proposal of talks to bring about the reunification of the motherland at an early date," he said.

Zhu Xuefang and Zheng Dongguo, vice-chairmen of the RCCK Fifth Central Committee, presided over the meeting, which was attended by over 500 delegates.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, read a congratulatory message at the meeting on behalf of the CPC Central Committee.

Also attending were Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Yao Yilin, vice-premier of the State Council; Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

PRC ENVOY FETES TAIWANESE LIVING IN JAPAN

OW171519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 17 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 Chinese from Taiwan who are now permanent residents in Japan gathered today with their fellow countrymen at the Chinese Embassy here to mark the upcoming new year. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang hosted the event, with guests including Liu Chisheng, chairman of the "Minhui" association of fellow-provincials from Taiwan and honorary Chairman Kan Wen-fang and Chairman Chen Kun-wang of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents. Speaking at the gathering, Ambassador Song praised the Taiwan compatriots now living in Japan for their contributions to the cause of China's reunification and to the four modernizations of the motherland. To reunify the motherland is the common desire of all Chinese people, he said, adding that this can eventually be realized as long as all Chinese people combine their efforts toward this end. On behalf of the Taiwan compatriots present, Liu Chisheng said that all the Overseas Chinese from Taiwan should continue to pursue efforts for the reunification of the motherland. Two films showing Chinese landscapes and life among different nationalities in China were highlights of the gathering.

OFFICIAL REFUTES REPORT ON N. KOREAN SPIES

BK221022 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 22 (AFP) -- A government official today refuted as "absolutely untrue" a report from Hong Kong that Taiwan had arrested two North Korean espionage agents who infiltrated into the island.

Tsou Shu-yu, spokesman for the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Judicial Affairs, told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE "there is absolutely no such a thing."

An official of the Defense Ministry also said he knew of no such arrest, adding, however, the case would not fall under his ministry's jurisdiction.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in Hong Kong reported today that the North Korean spies, said to be a "very important man-and-wife team," carrying South Korean passports, were caught in Taiwan several months ago. The REVIEW said the North Korean spies were alleged to have confessed to belonging to the Central Committee of the ruling North Korean Workers Party. There were still in Taipei undergoing questioning, the REVIEW quoted its sources as saying.

This was the first reported case of Pyongyang agents penetrating Taiwan, "presumably to operate inside the small South Korean community there" (about 1,600), the magazine said.

ROK SENTENCES ON PRC HIJACKERS CRITICIZED

OW210435 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 21 (CNA) -- The people of the Republic of China Tuesday strongly reacted to the Seoul Court ruling against the six mainland freedom seekers who commandeered a communist jetliner to freedom last May but remain incarcerated in a Seoul prison.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided to provide every possible assistance to help them appeal the case to the Supreme Court in Korea.

Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih, upon learning of the court's decision, immediately phoned the Korean ambassador here to express his deep regret about the Appellate Court's judgement. He also called the Chinese ambassador to Seoul to seek remedies there.

The Taiwan Provincial Assembly Tuesday afternoon adopted an emergency resolution urging the Korean Government to release the six freedom seekers and send them to Taiwan on humanitarian grounds.

The Chinese Association for Human Rights called on the Korean authorities to take into account the precedents established toward persons who sought to escape persecutions and fled to freedom. It said they are entitled to immunities from criminal persecution and punishment.

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